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# RECORDE

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## Foreign Religious Intelligence.

From the London Jewish Expos. July, 1823. EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF MR. WOLFF .- [Continued.] Jan. 13, 1823. Brethren Fisk, King, and I vi-

sited the grave of brother Levi Parsons, the American Missionary. Brother Fish had caused the following epitaph to be inscribed on it:-"Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Levi Par-

sons, an American Missionary, who died Feb. 10, 1822, aged 29 years. 'Blessed are the dead who

We sung the funeral hymn, extracted from the Martyr of Antioch," a drama, by Rev. H. H.

Jan. 14, 1323. In the morning, one of the Jews with whom we had the interesting conversation on Sabbath evening, called again, and brought with him the Hebrew Bible, with the Commentary Solomon of Rabbi Isaac. I immediately told him that I am only ready to argue with him on scrip-tural grounds, but I entirely reject and disbelieve Rabbi Solomon Isaac's Commentary. I read with him then the second chapter of the Gospel of St.

Rabbi Jacob Mesicha called on us: Professor King and myself conversed with him, Mr. King recommended to his consideration Mic. if, 11, and Jer. xxiii. and Mr. King proved to him by Jeremiah, that when one comes to tell them lies, they will believe it; and that by means of their teachers they had been scattered. We were then interrupted by company.

Mr. King and I then called on Dr. Marpurgo, and Mr. King entered then with him into a long conversation about revelation, whilst I conversed on the same topic with Dr. Hemprich of Berlin. When we returned to our lodging, we met in

the street Rabbi Isaac, son of Mordecai from Old Constantin, in Russian Poland: Rabbi Isaac, son of Rabbi Nathan: Rabbi Solomon, son of Moses, from Tiberias; and Rabbi Samuel. I. (Addressing myself unto then.) Peace up-

The above mentioned Rabbies. Peace upon

I. When are you arrived at this town, and whence did you come?

Rabbies. From Stambul. (Constantinople.) 1. Will you give us the honour to go with us to our room, drink with us a cup of coffee, and con-

verse with us? Rabbies. This is, verily, unto us a great ho-

When we arrived with these four Rabbies in our lodging, I opened the Prophets, and told them in the first moment, that the prophets speak of Jesus of Nazareth.

One of the Rabbies. (In Hebrew.) The lip of truth shall be established forever: but a lying tengue is but for a moment.

l'entered into particulars, and observed imme diately, that these Rabbies were of the school of Rabbi Mendel, of Jerusalem. They explained Zechariah xii. 9, 10, in the following way: "And it shall come to pass in that day, that I will seek to destroy all the nations (they laid great stress upon the expression ALL the nations, and repeated t several times) that come against Jerusalem .-And I will pour upon the house of David, and upon the inhabitants of Jerusalem, the spirit of grace and supplication, and they (the Jews) shall on upon me Jehovah, for the Gentiles have perced their king Josiah, and they shall mourn pon their king Josiah."

This was a most unhappy interpretation, and I refuted it by my simply reading to them the 11th terse of the same chapter.

My Lord, we are come from They replied. distant land, and we were sea-sick with great ea-sickness, and our mind is therefore confused with great confusion; and we can therefore not speak to-day great words of wisdom and understanding, and skill; for you must know, my Lord, that we are wise with wisdom, and we are beautiful men, and we are honoured with great honor, and we sit in the first seat of the table of the rich. We will return unto you, and open our mouth with wisdom, and speak about the Holy One. (blessed be He, and blessed be His name,) and you will be astonished with great astonish ment." I did, however, desire them to stay a little while longer, and I read to them some chap ters of the New Testament, and then they went. They observed before they took leave, that they raw, one year ago, the English Missionaries in Warsaw in Poland. When I wrote down their

names with Hebrew characters, they said, " My Lord, you are very strong in the pen." During this time, my brethren, Messrs. Fisk and king, went to the Roman Catholic Convent which is at Alexandria.

They communicated to me the following account of their conversation.

After that they had distributed several English Tracts on hoard of the English ships, they walked (brothers Fish and King) to the Catholic Convent with Testaments and Tracts in their pockets. The Superior, whom brother King had seen before, was not present. He entered into conversation with two monks in their room, about reli-gion. The conversation soon turned upon pray ing to Mary and the saints. They zealously de fended the practice on the authority of Popes, Fathers, and Councils. Brother Fisk read to them 1 Tim. iv. 1, 2, and asked what they thought of it. One of them said it was a prophecy against the Catholic Church, but denied that it belonged to scripture, and said that that Testament was But correct. Mr. Fisk told him that it was the true language of St. Paul, and a prediction of some who should apostatize from the faith, who were be known by two signs, viz. forbidding to mar ty, and commanding to abstain from meat; two os which exactly described themselves and eir Church. This they did not attempt to deny conversation continued, and was heard by Curate, who sent to know what was going on request them to come to him. Brothers ling went to his room, and found an old man with a leng white beard, who met them at the and enquired if they had come to dispute, ey fold him No; they had come to visit the perior, but did not find him. He said, in rather hary tone, that their disputes could do no They told him they desired to know the &c. &c. Brothers Fisk and King stood at door, and conversed some time about ne of learning the truth, prayer, a humble, e, impartial mind, the spirit of the Gospel aying to the Virgin. Brother Fisk showed him Testament. He angrily charged the ociety with wilfully defaming Martini by ing to him that translation, after they had his notes. They told him the charge was He said the Bible had four senses, and Paul saith, "The letter killeth." He in a most violent and angry manner against

Society, and the English and their Mishout a priesthood, and going to hell!" He

red he would preach against us with all his

that are distributed and horn them; and

has orders to collect all the

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cer

that he should do so to the utmost of his power, even by purchasing them. He told them repeatedly, that he did not wish to converse with them.

and advised both of my brethren to go away, and pointed to the door: at the same time he continued talking, and so did they. After a little they asked him to show them his small library which he did; and while they were looking at it he became more calm and civil. The discourse was soon resumed. Mr. King begged to state to him the feelings which Christians ought to have; when he became very impatient, and in a most violent manner raved against us; accused us of going about vomiting poison, and having a serpestine spirit, and stamped violently on the floor-told us we had better go away, and not come there to teach him, for he was better able to teach us. When they told him we should pray for him, he replied, "I have no need of your prayers; we are Catholics, and know the truth —you have more need to pray for yourselves."— He again pointed to the door, and walked the room in great agitation. They told him he did not know the spirit of the Gospel, and requested him to converse deliberately. This only seemed to aggravate him. When Mr. Fisk objected to the books which one of the monks had quoted, and said, "God made the Bible, but men made these books." He answered with a triumphant air, " And did not God make those men?" far of Messrs. Fisk and King's visit to the Catho-

lic Convent. Two respectable Gentiles (Catholics) called on me. They were natives of Germany. I preached to them the Gospel. They bought Italian and French Bibles, and took Tracts, which they after-

wards read with great attention.

Jan. 16. Dr. Marpurgo left to my disposition his library-room for preaching a Hebrew sermon to the Jews; but none of the Jews came, on account of the order of their presidents. I prayed, therefore with two Gentiles, and went home. our return to our lodging four young Jews asked us whether there had been a sermon at Dr. Marpurgo's. We told them that no Jews came .-We invited them to come to our room. They came accordingly: and I prayed, and read to them my Hebrew Sermon, and explained it to them in Italian. I entered then with them into a long conversation, and gave to them Tracts, and lent to them Hebrew New Testaments.

Jan. 17. We went together to the Captic Convent. There are only two Priests. The Superior received from us Arabic Tracts. He told us that the Convent was founded by St. Mark, and that their Patriarch is the successor of St. Mark. They preserve, under the altar of the Church, the head of St. Mark. The Superior, however, was so candid to tell us, that he never himself had seen the head, but his ancestors did see it. They baptize children by immersion. He told us that there are a hundred Copt Convents in Egypt. He could read the Coptic language.

When we asked him what was necessary for being saved? he replied, "To be baptized."-And when we asked him what one must do if he falls into sin after baptism, he replied, "He must confess to the priest, and go to the holy sup-

Mr. King and myself went then to the Catholic Convent, and called on the Curate. We told him that we wished to discuss with him the subject of eternal salvation; and I told him that I had studied divinity at Rome. He replied to me that he is now many years in this country, and had conversed with many Protestants, but never was able to persuade one; and told that we want humility, for if we had humility, we should believe in the Pope. He ran finally away, and I ran after him, and told him that he was not able he was ashamed, and came back, argued for some momen's, and ran away again, and brought to me the following book, which he told me I should take with me home, and read it. The title of the book is "Verita della Chriesa Catholica Romana dimestrata illustrata e difesa. Da F. R. Antonino Valsecchi dell' ord. de Predicatori Pub. Prim. Professore di Teologia nell' Universita di Padova." In the frontispiece was the representation of the ship of St. Peter, with the words "Tur-

bari potest, mergi non potest." sat down to day in the streets of Alexandria and sold Bibles.

Jan. 17. We called to-day on Dr. Marpurgo to witness the circumcision of his child, but the ceremony was already over. Mr. King and myself conversed with ten gentleman-like Jews, a bout Jesus Christ. One of them had read the Gospel, Voltaire, Volney, Rousseau, and De Civitate Dei of St. Austin. Mr. King told him that he had likewise read Voltaire and Volney, and be perceived that there was much more in the writings of Voltaire and Volney, than in the pages of the Talmud.

I baptized in the forenoon, the son of John Gliddon, Esq. for, as I received some orders of the Vicar-General of the Pope when at Rome, I tho't not to transgress the rules laid down by the visible Church; especially as the Church of England acknowledges the ordinations of the Church of Rome. It is a singular coincidence, that I performed, two months before, the funeral service of one of Mr. Gliddon's sons. I expounded, after the baptism was over, the Scripture, and Mr. King prayed .-In the afternoon I baptized the child of Mr. Wilkinson, an English merchant at this place. Mr. King remarked in his Journal, that it was the most interesting scene he had ever witnessed, as we had just come from the house of a Jew, whose son had been circumcised, to behold a Jew tizing a child in the name of the Fother, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. He said it was coming from the old and bloody covenant, to the new and better dispensation-it was like coming from the darkness which covered the Egyptians, to the land of Goshen where there was light.

Dr. Marpurgo, the Jew, was present when I baptized the child of Mr. Wilkinson, and when I

expounded the Scripture.
We called then on Mr. Dumreicher, the Danish Consul. Mr. King spake to him in French, on the great importance of faith in Christ, to preserve us from the evil that is in the world-of the worth of the soul-of the false and fading nature of all earthly greatness-of the importance of attending to the concerns of our souls while it is called today. He received what Mr. King said in a most friendly manner. Two or three other gentlemen were present, one of whom began to speak with great violence, saying, he did not believe that God would damn men because they did not believe in Christ. Mr. King asked him how he knew the character of God. He said, from nature. Mr. King then told him that if he judged of him in this way simply, he had reason to tremble; for it was possible that the same God who destroyed the inhabitants of Aleppo by an earthquake, and the cities around Mount Ætna, by torrents of lava, and who caused so much pain and death in this world by plague and pestilence, might possibly make him miserable in another world, and to all eternity. A long discussion then ensued, in which Mr. King pointed out to him the depravity of his heart, as the cause of his unbelief, and the utter impossibility of living a holy life, without the King then told him that if he judged of him in this

grace of God through the blood of Christ; and that if he were not washed by this blood, he must be lost irrecoverably. The infidel replied to Mr. King, that he was not prepared to answer. He tried several times to interrupt Mr. King in his

Mr. Leutzen, who was present, told me that he was entirely sensible of the force of Mr. King's arguments, and was touched by the meekness and gentleness which Mr. King displayed. The French gentleman himself became very civil towards Mr. King.

Jan. 18. I sold to-day seventeen Bibles and Testaments for seventy-two piastres. I conversed to-day with thirteen Jews. Some of them bought Italian Testaments and Bibles. Brother Fisk attended the sermon in the Greek convent, and distributed 140 Tracts, and I conversed with Jews. Brother King conversed with two Jews, who were very attentive.

I dined with four Jews who were infidels. They told me that they became infidels by having read the Talmud. One of them told me he would be obliged to believe in Christ, if he did admit the Old Testament. I preached to them Christ, and him crucified.

Abbate L. a Catholic clergyman, likes very much the word of God, and deplored to-day the ignorance of the monks.

Jan. 19. I preached at ten o'clock in the morning, at Mr. Dumreicher's the Danish Consul, in the German tongue, on 1 John v. 11, 12. There were twenty Germans. In the afternoon I preached on board of a Danish vessel in the German tongue, in the presence of twenty-four sailors. I expounded to them Psalm cvii. and Matthew v. and preached again on 1 John, v. 11, 12, and distributed English and Italian Tracts.

The Jews in whose house we lived, desired from us a Hebrew New Testament. I gave it to them, they kissed it, and heard by me the Gospel preached, with great meek ess.

Doctor Marpurgo told us that the Superior of the Convent tried to prejudice a Greek & a Jewess against us, but both took our part; and the Jewess said we would be holy men if we were not Christians.

Mr. Vedova, the Chancellor of the Consul, told us that he met the Abbate L- the other day, going to the Catholic Convent, who said, (referring to the friars) that he was going to talk with these cattle about their opposition to our labours. Mr. Fisk preached in the hall of the English Consul at ten o'clock, in English, to fourteen persons, and at 3 o'clock in Italian, to between forty and fifty persons.

Mr. King preached at three, on board the Triune, in English, to fourteen persons.

Jan. 20. I sold twenty copies of the Scriptures. I spake some words to the Jews in whose house we lodged, and prayed for them in their presence, in Hebrew, that the Lord may bless them with all temporal and spiritual blessings, and may reveal to them his only begotten Son, Jesus Christ. They listened very attentively, and told us that they were very sorry that we were going away.

In the afternoon, Professor King, Mr. Fisk, my-

self, and the son of Mr. Gliddon, entered a boat, called a mash in Arabic, on the Mahmidian canal.
Mr. Gliddon and the son of the Spanish Consul, and Mr. Leutzen, whom I knew when at Jerusalem, accompanied us for a little way.

The Lord gave us in the night a proof of his loving kindness, goodness, forbearance and mer-A gust of wind almost upset our boat, so that my friends run out of the cabin and compelled the Arabs to put down the sails.

Jan. 22. We arrived in Rosetta, called Rashid by the Arabs. A very comfortable lodging was prepared for us in the English Consulate, by the Druzeman of the Consulate, who is a Jew Carrano by name, a native of Salonichi. We earned by him that there are forty families of Jews in this place. They have no Rabbi here. They have three synagogues, but only one of them is frequented on the Sabbath day.

We waited on the Turkish governor of Roseta; several Mullaha and Cadis were there. He received us very kindly. I conversed with them in Arabic. They were surprised to hear that I had read the Koran, and they asked me about the meaning of every verse of the first surah. which I gave to their satisfaction. The Mussellim was in possession of an historical and chronelogical chart in English, which he desired that I should take with me to my lodging, and give to him on paper a general idea of what it contains; which I did, and with which he seemed to have

been satisfied. One of the chief Mullahs was present, of whom the governor told me that he is one of the greatest Arabic scholars in Egypt; he understands astronomy, medicine, and every thing else. The Mullah blushed modestly. The same Mullah who is so learned, called on us in the afternoon, but we were not at home when he called.

We called on the Superior of the Greek Convent, and Mr. Fisk sold a Turkish Psalter, written with Greek characters, to a Greek merchant

who lodged there. I went then in the street to sell Bibles and Testaments, but I sold very few. Mr. Fisk, on the contrary, who remained at home, sold a great ma-

We visited the Copt Convent, and their school for the boys, where we distributed Arabic Tracts. They showed to us manuscripts of the Coption Gospel, which we compared with that copy which we had for sale, and we observed that it was the same. They showed to us the case, in which they say that the arm of St. George is preserved, but they refused to show us the arm itself. We went then to the Jewish Synagogue, where I discussed the subject of Christianity with a Jew, before the sanctuary, which contains the Law of Moses, in the presence of two other Jews and se-One of the Jews who very well unveral Copts. derstood the Hebrew tongue said at last, " Now is night to the Jews, for they are in captivity, and we do therefore not understand the prophets.

I. "Believe in Jesus Christ, and then there

shall be day to the Jews-then there shall be light to the Jews. You are now that people walking in darkness, in the shadow of death! Believe in the Son, who was given us, whose name is Wonderful, Counsellor, mighty God, Everlast-ing Father, Prince of Peace!" Several Copts were present from curiosity. I repeated, there-fore, in Arabic, all those words which I had said in Hebrew. The Copts invited us to their house, to drink with them a cup of coffee. The two Copt Priests were present; I spoke with them a-bout Christ; and I was then requested by Measrs. Fisk and King, to desire them to unite in prayer; they immediately rose up and recited their prayers to Christ and the Virgin.

I asked them after they had done, whether I may now pray, to which they consented. I prayed in Arabic, and at every sentence they ex-

claimed, "Amen." They desired us to remain at least ten days at Rosetta.

Jan. 23, 1823. Mesers. Fisk and King went to see the Boghay, the mouth of the Nile, where that river runs into the sea. I remained at home, and sold some few Arabic Psalters. A Mullah called on me, and conversed with me in Arabic.

in the presence of sixteen Copts and Catholic Arabs, and Greeks. I was several times interrupted by their exclamations " This is Truth! This is Truth!" and by repeating my words.
I gave an Hebrew New Testament to a Jew.

and several Hebrew Tracts. Two Turkish boys called on us, and bought three copies of the Arabic Genesis; one of them

brought it back, for his father objected to his pe-I distributed eight Arabic Tracts among eight

Arabic Catholic boys, with the permission of their schoolmaster.

The Musellim (Turkish Governor) showed us the Arabic Dictionary called Camus, explained in the Turkish, published by Hassan Effendi, a Mussulman in Constartinople, and printed at Con-stantinople with the Sultan's press, six years ago. Ibrahim Aljuhari founded the Convent of the Copts at Rosetta fifty years ago. He died twen-ty-eight years ago. One of the Copts told me, that the Turkish Government has forbidden them to speak the Coptic language. A Jew was the reason that that law was enacted. They told me that there are, however, found Copts in Armenia who speak the Coptic tongue. One a mong a hundred of the Coptic women knows how to read and write! The Copts say, that almost all the Abyssinian women know how to read and write. The Copts seem to be much attached to the Abyssinian Christians. The Coptic Patriarch of Cairo confirms and ordains the Abyssinian bi-

The Coptic priests are married except the monks. But the priests marry after that they are ordained deacons, and keep then their wives after that they are ordained priests; but should the wife of a priest die, he cannot marry again; and if the priest should die, his widow cannot marry A married priest cannot become a bishop before the death of his wife. [To be continued.]

### MISSIONARY SPEECHES.

Rev. Dr. PINKERTON, from St. Petersburg, at the last annual meeting of the London Missionary Society, spoke nearly as follows.

Sir:-After this meeting has been convened for upwards of five hours, I should consider myself as acting in a manner highly improper, were I to detail what I have myself witnessed of a revival of the Missionary spirit among the Protestant nations of the continent; or to describe the intercourse I have had with every denomination of Christians in Christendom; or to lead you into the habitations of the Calmucs and Tartars.

The Resolution I hold in my hand, is a Vote of Thanks to the Office-bearers of this Society; and l am confident there is not an individual present who does not join in this vote of thanks. It has been seen, that during the past year, the Directors and Officers of this Society have not been idle, notwithstanding the difficulties they have had to encounter, with the greater part of which this assembly is quite unacquainted. After an absence of nine years, I am happy to see that this Society is lengthening her cords and strengthening her stakes to the ends of the earth. I have heard it said, that there seems not to be among the friends of this cause, that degree of warmth and energy which might bring forth our liberal contributions in due measure for its support; but it is my firm belief, there never existed a nation in the world that has given such proofs of beneficence in this cause as my native country. Continue then to ascend the hill of Christian benevolence; the prospect will open upon your view, will at length feel the effects of your liberality .-Many Societies within the last ten years have been formed on the continent; in Berlin, in Dresden, in Hamburg, and at almost everyProtestant town, their hearts are warm in the cause, and they are willing to go hand in hand with this Institution. in carrying the Gospel to all the nations of the

Rev. Dr. PATTERSON, from St. Petersburg, spoke nearly as follows:

Sir :- I rise to second the motion, and at this advanced stage of the business of the meeting should certainly not have troubled you with single word, were it not that you had some reason

to expect from me, having lately come from Petersburg, some communication on the state of your mission in Russia. I cannot help noticing, though I do it with som reluctance, a report that has gone abroad, and which has created considerable sensation, as if in Russia we had changed our opinion with regard to missions. As far, Sir, as my knowledge extends

no change has taken place there, either unfavourable, to the cause of missions in general, or your missions in particular. And here it may not be improper to state, that the very last thing which our worthy friend Mr. Papoi, (who accompanied me to England) did, before he left Petersburg, was to deliver to Mr. Knill 3,500 Rubles, as a part of His Imperial Majesty's present to your Society. And I am happy to state in general, that the cause of missions is as warmly taken up in Russia as eve it was, and perhaps more so. Sir, we cannot do without missionaries. Contemplate the extensive prospects of the Russian Bible Society. We want missionaries to circulate those Scriptures and explain them to the people for whom they are de signed. With regard to your missionaries in Russia, I am happy in being able to bear the most favourable testimony. Your honoured missionaries in Siberia, are labouring in the most indefatigable manner to gain the knowledge of that very difficult language, (the Mongolian,) and I was happy to hear that they had almost mastered it, and were now nearly capable of speaking to the people, in their own language, the wonderful works of God. Thousands of copies of the Scriptures have been circulated by them, and they are preparing a translation of the Scriptures in the Mongolian tongue; and another missionary, (Mr. Rahma,) is attempting the same in the Calmuc; and did I not fear to take up the time of the meeting, I could tell you more. One word respecting Mr. Knill. He has regained his strength in Russia; and if you have any more invalids coming from India, you have only to send them to Russia, where we trust they will be restored to health, and where we will find them a prophets chamber. I will further state that your excellent missionary, Mr. Knill, by means of the Boy's School under his superintendence, has got most excellent missionaries to assist him in his work. Instances have come to our knowledge of the boys going home with Testaments and Tracts and reading them to their parents, brothers, and other relatives; and also to their neighbours; who have been thereby brought to another way of thinking, and are now attached to the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ; and these are not the only instances; but I must beg pardon for having at this late hour detained you so long.

Effects of the Bible Society in Poreign Parts. It is nine years; since I had the pleasure to a tend the Anniverary of this Society; and durin that period, it has fallen to my lot, as a Represen-

I prepared an Arabic Sermon, which I preached | fative of this Institution, to travel through great part of Europe and some parts of Western Asia; and to see the banners of this Society raised in many of the capitals of the Continental Kingdoms, on the shores of the Black Sea, on some of the fairest isles of Greece, and in the centre of Athens itself-a city which cannot be mentioned without exciting in the mind of every classical scholar, and of every man that venerates the great Apostle, the most pleasing and interesting sensa-

Bonnestic Medichon Anielligence.

Among the principal nations of Europe, where the operations of the Bible Society during the last twelve years have been so extensive and useful, they have drawn forth, from almost every Protestant Government, declarations of the most une-quivocal kind in favour of the truths of the Gos-pel of our Blessed Lord. These have been contained in their Edicts in furtherance of Bible Societies; and in the Addresses of Princes, Ministers of State, and Nobles, at assemblies of this kind. In many of the habitations of the great on the Continent, where the impure and impious doctrines of Voltaire and his associates had gained a strong ascendancy, we now hear the pure princi-ples of our Blessed Saviour, and the sublime doctrines of St. Paul, freely advocated.

A second result of the efforts of Bible Institutions among the principal nations of Europe, is the increase of attendance at the Churches, and an augmented regard for divine ordinances.

A third result is, the far more general introduction of the Holy Scriptures into the Schools of both Protestants and Catholics; and the great anxiety manifested by parents to have the minds of their children imbued with the doctrines of the

A fourth instance is, that, in many of the Universities of Europe, where alas, Infidelity has prevailed to an incredible extent, we now find many able Professors, men no less distinguished for talent and learning than for their genuine piety, occupy-ing the Chairs of Theology in those Universities. The last instance which I shall mention of the

good effects produced, is the increased demand for the Sacred Writings among all classes, but es-pecially among the lower orders; for, no withstanding the many hundred thousand copies which have been disseminated, and the exertions made to print according to the demand, yet, as the co-pies are circulated, the demand increases, & it is im-

possible to say to what extent it will still increase.

These effects of the labours of Biblical Institutions abroad, taken collectively, have given a powerful check to the spread of Infidelity; and have produced a strong re-action in favour of pure Christian principles, among all classes.

I shall not enter on particulars respecting the operations of the Bible Society in Russia; but I cannot sit down without completing the threefold testimony to the glorious achievements of that Institution; and expressing my sincere desire, that the Society in Petersburgh and its two hundred Auxiliaries, may long continue to scatter the seed of righteousness and peace among the numerous nations and tribes of that Empire.

The operations of this Society in Non-Protestant Countries have not been without beneficial effects. Here, also, we have much to inspire us with a desire to pursue our course with alacrity. When I call to remembrance my travels in Greece and Turkey, and the scenes which came under my observation in those countries, I have often been pained to the heart at hearing of the slaugh-ter and bloodshed—the shakings of the earth, and devastations by fire-which have since visited those unhappy regions; but, amidst these awful scenes of cruelty and judgment, there is one circomstance which has afforded consolation and hope : and it is this-That, through the instrumentality of this Society, upward of 20,000 copies of the New Testament, in Modern Greek, had been circulated among the Greeks, before these physical and civil convulsions began. Could we now look into the huts of the valleys and caves of the mountains of Greece, Asia Minor, and Syria, we should behold the widows, the fatherless, friendless, the formerly-free, now reduced to slavery, deriving support and consolation, and L trust also, good hope, through trust also, good hope, through grace, from those Sacred Volumes which you have put into their

It is not, however, merely to operate against Infidelity and Superstition in Christendom, but against Idolatry and Vice of every name and of every clime under heaven, that this Society has been raised up by the arm of the Almighty, at one of the most eventful periods of the Christian Church, and of the history of mankind: and I cherish the hope, that the Conductors of this Institution will feel themselves, from year to year, inspired with fresh ardour in the glorious careerwill ever keep in view the full extent of their sacred obligations—and will never cease, until all the nations of the earth are sown with the incorrupti-ble seed of the Word of God—for the period in which we live is not the harvest of mankind: it is only the spiritual seed-time of all nations : but the glorious-the longed-for consummation is fast approaching, when those who sow, and those who reap, shall rejoice together.

[Rev. Dr. Pinkerton—at the Bible Society Ann.]

Imperishable nature of the work of Musions. Sir, go on, and prosper! The work in which you are engaged is imperishable, for it is the work of God; and even upon that portion of it which you have accomplished, you might write—I must be excused if I quote what to many may be an unknown tongue, but I shall be my own interpreter. Jamque opus exegi ; quod nec Joris ira, nec ignes.

Nec poterit ferrum, nec edax abolere vetustas. The meaning is, for the sake of those not ac-quainted with the language, "The work which you have been honoured to perform, neither the wrath of heaven, nor fire, nor sword, nor all consuming time, shall ever bring to nought,"
We need not be afraid of the WRATH OF HEAV-

EN; for the smile and not the frown, the blesen; for the smile and not the Irown, the blessing and not the wrath of heaven rests upon it. And shall we be afraid of the rink? no! for He hath said, and will fulfil it, When thou walkes! through the fire thou shall not be burned, neither shall the flame kindle upon thee. And shall we fear the swonn? no! for the same Ometable was the swonn? shall we fear the swonn? no! for the same Om-nipotent Word hath said, I have created the smith that bloweth the coals in the fire and that bringeth forth an instrument for his work; and I have cre-ated the waster to destroy: no weapon, that is form-ed against thee, shall prosper; and every tongue, that shall rise against thee in judgment, thou shalt condemn. Nor need we fear ALL-CONSUMING TIME; for He bath also said, I will make thy name to be for He bath also enid, I will make thy name to be remembered in all generations: therefore shall the people praise there for ever and ever: His name shall be continued as long as the sun; and men shall be blessed in Him, and all nations shall call Him Blessed.

Let us, then, with one heart and soul, conclude with singing, Now Blessed be the Lord God, the God of Israel, who alone doth wonderous things. And blessed be His glorious name for ever, and let the whole earth be filled with His glory! Amen and

Rev. Dr. Wardles-at the London Miss. Ann.

UNITED BRETHREN'S MISSIONS.

The church which the brethren have planted at New-Fairfield, in UpperCanada, has lately had an accession of three members from among the heath-en. The Quarterly Publication issued at Philaen. The Quarterly Publication issued at Philadelphia, which gives an account of all the missions connected with the Moravian church, contains some interesting details of the Mission at New Fairfield. This town, (or rather Fairfield,) was founded in 1792 by the Brethren, who had been driven from the settlement on the Muskingum in 1781. In 1798 they renewed the mission among the Delawares on the Muskingum, (at Goshen.) & those who remained at F. enjoyed tranquility, labouring among the Chippewas until the town was destroyed by the American Army in 1815. After the war, the place was rebuilt, and called New-Fairfield. Since that period the Lord has smiled on their humble endeavors, though the evil lives of the whites in the neighborhood tend to keep the heathen from hearing the Gospel. At the close of 1820, the Indian congregation consisted of 152 souls, 12 of whom were communicants. The mission is under the care of the Rev. Abraham Luckenback, and the Rev. Adam Haman. The journal of this mission, above referred to, embraces the period from June 1, 1821, to April 30, 1822. On application to Gov. Maitland, he exchanged a tract of land six miles square, to accommodate the mission by placing it at a greater dis-tance from their white brethren. One hundred copies of the Harmony of the four Gospels, trans-lated into the Delaware Indian, by the late venerable David Zeisberger, printed in New-York, together with many other books in the Delaware and Mohawk tongues, and a quantity of clothing, were received in July, to " our great joy, and that of our people." The arrival of these things, "was announced in a special meeting of the congregation when all attended," and "having improved the occasion by giving some suitable admonition, we thanked the Lord on our knees, for the various undeserved benefits we had received." " All were overjoyed on receiving their presents; some even had their eyes filled with tears, and one man said, Although I do not, by way of present, receive any clothes-yet I rejoice at the present of the printed Harmony, for all other things will pass away, but the word therein written will not pass away."-The Indians of all ages and both sexes, are instructed by the brethren and sisters, in reading, writing, and other branches of useful knowledge and some of them make considerable Several pleasent interviews have been progress. Several pleasent interviews have been held with brethren of the Baptist and Methodist denominations who have visited this station. [ New-York Christian Herald.

#### BAPTIST MISSION.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Thomas Roberts.
dated Valley Towns, June 3, 1923.

DEAR BROTHER,-Your favour of the 9th ult. came to hand by the last mail, with the enclosed sum of \$30, for which, as well as for former favours we feel thankful to you and the worthy society in your neighbourhood. Things go on as usual here Great opposition from white people calling themselvos Christians, and some little encouragement from the manifestation of the grace of God in the hopeful conversion of two or three of the natives. One of them is Wasadi, a full breed, and a member of the National Council. He is totally ignorant of the English language, and what knowl edge he has of divine things was communicated through the medium of our interpreter and the portions of Scripture translated into the Indian language. . He appears to be an " Israelite indeed in whom is no guile." He feels a great concern for his people, and he thinks that if they did but know about the Saviour, that all of them would believe. He was asking whether the ungodly white people ever heard the gospet? And when he was answered that they did, he was astonished that they could continue in sin and unbelief. He is going about among his people to tell them what a precious Saviour he has found. . He prays with them and for them, and persuades them to look to the Lamb of God for the pardon of sin, and their acceptance with God. He says that he used to dread the thoughts of dying, but now his fears are all gone, and he feels very happy. I asked what ing all the time about Jesus Christ." When he is at home he has worship in his family regularly morning and evening. May God make him a shining light in his benightened land.—The others are young men at the school. [Baptist Monitor.

Baptist Creek Mission.—A letter from Rev. Mr. Compere, dated in August last, mentions that the School had increased to 50 children; and that they had been obliged, for want of roem, to decline taking any more. There can be no doubt of their always having as many Creek children, as they will be able to instruct. [South. Intel.

## MISSIONARY ORDINATION.

The Rev. ROBERT M. LAIRD, late of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, was on Tuesday the 19th Aug. ordained in the Second Presbyterian Church in this City, as an Evangelist, to the work of the Gospel Ministry, preparatory to his engaging in a Mission, in the service of the Western Missionary Society.

The circumstances of the Mission on which Mr. Laird has entered are such as cannot fail deeply to interest the feelings of the friends of Missions. He goes to the Soult de St. Marie, (Falls of St. Mary) on the outlet of Lake Superiour, and but a few miles from its lowest extremity, from three to four hundred miles in that region beyond the furthermost point at which the Gospel has ever been statedly preached. The population in that place & its vicinity consists of about 300 officers, privates, &c. belonging to the U. States Garrison; 150 to the British Garrison; about 150 settlers; and, at certain seasons of the year, from 300 to 500 Indians. Among these various classes of persons the Mission ary is to labour in such proportion and manner as circumstances shall seem to dictate; and he is to make it one of the leading objects of his Mission to acquire all the information he can, respecting the number, character and history of the various tribes of Indians traversing the vast territory of the great lakes, and penetrating into the distant and chilling regions of the North. Stationed at the extremity of the most grand & extensive sheet of fresh water on the globe, and occupying ground but recently pressed by the foot of civilized man, to lift up the voice of salvation and organiz a Christian church not only in the territory of the prince of darkness, but surrounded by some of the most interesting and sublime objects of natural

The application, which led to the appointment of Mr. Laird to that place was communicated to the Secretary of the Board in this City from Lieut. Ricker, one of the officers of the United States' Army at that post, and a gentleman apparently of great, worth and respectability of character. In his last communication on this subject, this officer remarks, "A preacher of the precious Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ seems to be more needed than ever. It is evident that many persons wish divine instruction, and I have good reason to be persuaded that there are not a few who are not altogether easy in their own minds on the great truths of salvation, and I am convinced that there are some who are hungering and thirsting after righteousness. The field of usefulness for a Mission at this place assumes a more favourable aspect every day."

Mr. Laird has already taken leave of his friends in this City and its vicinity, and commenced his journey (by the way of the Missionary Station at the place of his destination.

From the New-Hampshire Repository, Sept. 8.
RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES.

As was anticipated, the exercises at the Annual Meetings of the General Association of New Hampshire, the New-Hampshire Bible Society, and the New Hampshire Missionary Society, at Acworth, the last week, were such as to afford real satisfaction and substantial joy to those who feel an interest in

the objects of these important institutions. The General Association met at 11 o'clock, on Tuesday, and was organized by the choice of Rev. Prof. Shurtleff, of Dartmouth College, Moderator, Rev. Jonathan Curtis, of Epsom, scribe, and Rev. John Sabin, of Fittswilliam, assistant scribe. The members from foreign bodies, were Rev. Mr. Patten, of New York, delegate from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church; Rev. Messrs. Mix and Conant from the General Association of Connecticut; Rev. Mr. Perkins, of Amherst, from the General Association of Massachusetts; and Rev. Messrs. Parmalee and Converse from the General Convention of Vermont, The several local Associations of this State were also represented by delegates, besides which a large number of the ministers of the Gospel were present, to witness the transactions of the Association.

In the afternoon the Sermon was preached by Mr. Sutherland, of Bath, and a collection amounting to about \$27 was taken, for the Trustees of the Widow's Charitable Fund. The narratives of the state of religion, on Wednesday morning, were deeply interesting, and on the whole, pleasing to the friends of evangelical religion. Although the nakedness of many parts of our State, and the coldness and apathy of christians in many churches were exposed, there was much to encourage the hopes and to increase the confidence of those who labour in the service of Christ, and who delight to see his churches enlarged, and the desolations of Zion repaired.

of religion have been experienced within the past year. In others very considerable accessions have been made to the churches; and very generally, it may be said, disorganizing sectarianism is losing its influence, and a relish for the distinguishing doctrines of the gospel, and a desire to enjoy its ardinances are increasing.

ordinances are increasing.

The meeting of the Bible Society was in the afternoon of Wednesday. The Report, by the Secretary, Rev. Mr. Church, will probably soon be published and will not only show the increased importance and influence of the Society, and its urgent claims on the benevolence of the community, but that time does not abate the ardour, or impair the wisdom of those who have the direction of its concerns. The motion to adopt and print the report was made by Rev. Mr. Sutherland, of Bath, and seconded by Rev. Mr. Patten, of New-York. These gentlemen supported the motion by appropriate and feeling addresses. These tended much to heighten the pleasure and add to the interest of the occasion. The collection at the close of the meeting amounted to \$63, 86.

The report of the Missionary Society, was read by the Secretary, Rev. Mr. Burnham, in the foremoon of Thursday. This also will soon be given to the public. Not only was the destitute condition of many of our churches, and their ardent desire to obtain the privileges of the Gospel made manifest, but the favourable influence of the Society the last year, and the faithful exertions of the officers, to extend this influence, and to build upour waste places, were shown in a manner which we are confident enlisted the feelings of the audience, and we hope will not fail to secure the permanent friendship and support of many who read it in favour of this necessary and valuable Institution. The Missionary Sermon was preached in the afternoon, by Rev. Mr. Lord of Amherst, and a collection was taken amounting to 57 dol. 74 cts. to aid the funds of the Society.

of the close of this service the solemn ordinance of the Lord's Supper was administered to an uncommonly large number of communicants. The lower floor of Rev. Mr. Cook's meeting house, which it is calculated will seat not less than 600 persons, was completely filled with the professed followers of the Lamb. The circumstances of the occasion were peculiarly calculated to increase the solemnity and joy of this highly important privilege. Rev. John H. Church administered the ordinance, assisted by Rev. Mr. Colton, of Brentwood.

The occasional exercises not mentioned above, were a Sermon on Tuesday evening, by Rev. Mr. Perkins, of Massachusetts; a Sermon on Wednesday evening, by Rev. Mr Patten, of New-York, & a Sermon on Thursday evening, by Rev. Mr Cone, of Connecticut. These sermons were able, and it is believed were highly interesting to all, as was evinced by the solemnity of large audiences.

evinced by the solemnity of large audiences. It is with peculiar satisfaction, however, that we remark on the very high character of the performances before the General Association and the Missionary Society, and the excitement which was evidently made and sustained in the minds of numerous and crowded audiences. This satisfaction arises in a great measure from the consideration that the ability of these performances, and the reality of this interest is not only a cause, but an evidence of the increasing reputation of those institutions which are peculiarly our own, and which have heretofore been too much neglected.

Prayer Meetings were also held each morning, at 6 o'clock, for seeking the influences of the Divine Spirit, upon ministers and others assembled on the occasion; upon the churches and people with whom they are severally connected; upon their exertions to promote the cause of the Redeemer, and especially upon the church and people in the place where they were assembled.

Extract from the Report on the state of Religion, presented to the General Association of New Hampshire, at the above meeting.

From the statements which have been exhibited by the several associations composing this body, it appears that the power of the Holy Ghost in the conversion of sinners, has been wonderfully displayed in many places the past year. Although the operations of divine grace have not been so extensive as in some former years of it, we have abundant occasion for thanksgiving and jey, and are constrained to exclaim, "See what the Lord hath wrought." Some interesting cases of hopeful piety have been witnessed among grey beaded sinners; and many among the rising generation have been brought from darkness to light, and from the power of sin and Satan unto God.—There has been more than ordinary attention to religion in the towns of Hopkinton, Hampton, Fittawilliam, Haverhill, Gilmanton, cast parish in Londonderry, and Colebrook: and in the towns of Chester, Northampton, and Candia, there have been very extensive and precious revivals.

The triumphs of divine grace in several of these towns were truly glorious. We regret that the limits necessarily assigned to this condensed statement, forbids a particular specification. We do say with confidence, that in them we rejoice, yea, and will rejoice. In view of the information communicated, however, we fear that we have cause to rejoice with trembling. It is gratifying to learn that peace and harmony generally prevail among the ministers and people in our immediate connexion. One circumstance very auspicious to the interests of Zion we mention with peculiar feelings of gratitude. Our College confinues to enjoy the smiles of a gracious God.—Probably nearly one half of the students in this seminary are the followers of Christ, and may ultimately become the heralds of the Cross. We are cheered likewise with the favorable statements which have been made respecting the literary institution at Plainfield. This academy is at present in a very prosperous condition. Ten young men are assisted from the funds of the institution, who have in view the work of the ministry. Their behaviour has been such as to excite a pleasing hope that the patronage of the institution has not been unworthily bestowed. Nor

need we confine our remarks to the progress of pure and undefiled religion in New Hampshire.—
We may extend them with very few exceptions, to the Colleges throughout the Union. It appears to us that the providence of God is bringing forward many able and faithful ministers, through the medium of the American Colleges. Let the friends of Zion not cease their prayers to God, that he would continue to cast the sait of divine grace into these fountains of learning.

MEANS OF EXTENDING REVIVALS OF RE-

LIGION. Fourteen years ago, or upwards, a great spiritual drought lay on the churches, in Worcester county, Mass. Seven ministers agreed to take up prayer meetings in rotation among their people, for the outpouring of the Spirit. The seven ministers should meet in each place, and probably as many good brethren from other churches, as could find it convenient. Soon after this commenced, revivals of religion began in their circle, and the seven churches were blessed with a refreshing shower of grace. A minister in New-Hampshire being in Massachusetts, and being assured of this fact related it when he returned to his association. They immediately resolved upon a similar line of duty in the circle of their churches and congregations. They commenced in a town where the leading characters were unfriendly to evanrelical sentiment. The ministers united short exhortations with prayers for the spirit of grace. They afterward had the happiness to find that some souls in that first meeting were pricked in the heart. A great awakening there followed, which gave the cause of Christ a commanding tone in the church and town. A number of towns in the circle, were in like manner blessed. One great town, which never before had been blessed with a shower of grace from its origin, great town, now experienced a worklerful work of salvation More than 100 joined the church. In a third town 100 united with the church in one summer and fall. Good people felt it was the Lord's doing, and marvellous in their eyes.

This accords with the following predictions relative to these last days; "It shall yet come to pass, that there shall come people, and the inhabitants of many cities: And the inhabitants of one city shall go to another, saying, Let us go speedily to pray before the Lord, and to seek the Lord of hosts; I will go also." Zech. viii. 20, 21. "At that day shall they call every one his neighbour under the vine and under the fig tree;" i. e. shall unite for solemn intercession. [Vt. Mis. Register.

For the Boston Recorder.
A VISIT TO BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

[We have been promised a series of letters written from Brunswick to a gentleman in this city, which we shall be pleased to insert in our succeeding numbers. Where letters of this kind are written with judgment and intelligence, we think important ends may be answered, by occasionally giving them a place in periodical works.]

Brunswick, Me. Aug. 30, 1823. Dear Sir,-Four years have elapsed, since I last visited this place. My feelings on that occasion, were of a peculiar character. I found the excellent Dr. Appleton, whom, for a number of years, I had venerafed and loved, confined to his chamber by a sickness, which we then feared was his last, and which soon realized all our apprehensions. For many months, I had not seen him, having been on a voyage to the southern continent, for the recovery of my own health. I shall never forget the interview. His remarkable countenance, which was as well fitted to command respect, as any that I ever beheld, had increased its gravity, without losing any portion of its benignity; and as I replied to the questions, which, in the anticipation of our interview, he had taken the pains to write down upon a slate, (for he was unable to speak,) his countenance occasionally kindled into a most heavenly smile,indicative of the feelings of his soul. I doubt not but he sleeps in Jesus.

You will forgive this tribute of affectionate remembrance to a man, whose posthumous works, especially the volume of his Lectures and occasional Sermons, you and many others have read

with so much interest and profit.

To Dr. Allen, the respected successor of President Appleton, I had once been introduced in Boston; and have been laid under many obligations, by his acts of kindness since I came into town.

Under his superintendence, sided by that of the state, the college is fast rising into general esteem and favor. The number of undergraduates, at the present time, is 122; and the number in the "Medical School of Maine," which is connected with the college, is 52—making a total of 174.— This is a respectable number for an institution, whose first President was inaugurated but little more than twenty years since. The business of instruction is performed by a "Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy," who also delivers courses of lectures on Mineralogy, Chemistry, and Materia Medica; a "Professor of Languages;" a "Lecturer on the theory and practice of Physic, and on Surgery;" a "Professor of Anatomy and Surgery;" and two Tutors,—one in the Languages and Metaphysics, and the other in Natural Philosophy & the Mathematics.

The elementary work published a few years since, by Professor Cleaveland, on Mineralogy and Geology, is well known and highly esteemed by men of science, in this country and in Europe. It first appeared, as you remember, in a single 8 vo. volume of four or five hundred pages; and in respect to clear method, lucid descriptions, and conciseness, furnishes an admitable model for writers upon the sciences. A second edition has lately appeared, enriched by recent discoveries and improvements, and enlarged to two volumes.

In my present letters you must not expect any thing like method; nor must you too rigidly insist on concise descriptions. I came here but yesterday—and as I cannot pursue my inquiries systematically, amid the hurry and bustle of the approaching Commencement; and moreover, as I shall of necessity become acquainted with different parts of the same subject at different times; you know what ought to be expected, if I write every day (excepting the Sabbath) of my continuance here,—as is my present intention.

I shait occupy the remainder of this sheet with some general notices respecting the college. It derives its name from the Hon. JAMES BOWDOIN, formerly Governor of Massachusetts. Its act of incorporation is dated 1794; but Dr. McKeen, who was its first President, was not inaugurated till 1802. He lived to carry one class through a collegiate course, and died in 1807. While his scientific knowledge secured to him the respect of all men, his keen discernment of human nature eminently qualified him for governing the students of a college: and, if tradition may be credited, his practical wisdom, in this respect, was not seldom put the test during his short administration. Dr. Appleton was made President of the institution the same year that Dr. McKeen died, and sustained the office for twelve years. With what dignity, urbanity, and wisdom he presided, on all occasions, is known to multitudes, not only in this state, but in New Hampshire and Massachusetts. The gentleman, who now occupies the presidential chair, was introduced to it in 1920; and the seminary has never had a larger share of prosperity, than at present

perity, than at present.

The moral history of the college may be comprehended in few words. As late as the year 1813, the number of the professedly pious was lamentably small. Indeed, for several years, I believe there was not one; and afterwards, for a year or two, there was but one! At length, through the influence of Dr. Appleton, a number of pious young men came from New Hampshire. In 1816

there were as many as eight or ten; when that Almighty Spirit, who, about the same time, was blessing other colleges with a refreshing from on high, gave, near the close of the summer term, evident tokens of fewer of the summer term, evident tokens of favor to this institution. A number of the students became seriously disposed. Many fears were entertained by the President and others, that the scenes of the approaching commence-ment and vacation would be fatal to the whole-But these fears proved to be groundless. It is not known that a single person who went home thoughtful, returned otherwise; and the fall term commenced with a cheering revival of religion-the first that had ever blessed the college. For two succeeding years, the greater part of the influence was in the hands of the professed followers of the Lord Jesus. This forms a bright period in the moral history of Bowdoin College, and will long be remembered by not a few, with the liveli-est interest. There have been one or two seasons of particular religious inquiry since that time: but to a much less extent. For most of its late pious students, the college has, I believe, been indebted to Education Societies ;-and it is much to be lamented, that a greater number

have not come hither.

The present moral state of the college is far better, than some evil reports, which have been circulated in Massachusetts, would seem to indicate. The late disturbances were of no very serious character; and it has been whispered to me, (with how much correctness I know not,) that the principal causes of them will soon be removed. I cannot find that the temptations to disorder here, are either numerous or strong; and I should think the comparative strength of pious influence was likely to be greater the next year, than it has been the past.

The terms of admission to the privileges of the college, are nearly the same as they are at Harvard and Yale: and the course of study for the four years, must secure to the diligent (& nothing will secure to any others) a respectable acquaintance with the Greek and Latin languages, with the physical and moral sciences, and with the mathematics and bellesletters. I see not why the scholars of any American college, should have their minds more thoroughly disciplined; & better prepared for action, than the alumni of Bowdoin.

The "Medical School of Maine," is under the direction of the Trustees and Overseers of the college. It received originally from the state \$1500, and now receives, annually, \$1000, for the procuring of books, plates, preparations, apparatus, &c. The anatomical cabinet, which was obtained in Europe, is said to be as extensive and valuable as any in New-England. The library, being a recent selection, made with much care, and by competent persons, may be supposed to possess high value. The cost of a ticket for all the lectures in a course, is 45 dollars: and the requisites for the degree of M. D. are similar to those in other like institutions.

I am respectfully yours, R.

## BOSTON RECORDER.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1823.

A Sermon delivered in Boston before the Convention of Congregational Ministers in Massachusetts, May 29, 1823. By LEGNARD WOODS, D. D., Abbot Professor of Theology in the Theological Seminary, Andorer. Lincoln & Edmands, Boston.

Although this discourse was designed as a "conrio ad clerum," and although the ministers of Christ are more especially interested in the subject of it; it may with propriety be recommended to the serious and careful perusal of all, who are in any measure involved in the religious controversies of the present day. And few are entirely exempted from them. This is eminently an age of free inquiry-of thorough investigation. Never perhaps were the "first principles of the oracles of God" more boldly questioned, or more resolute ly and systematically opposed. Never did those who " contend for the faith once delivered to the saints," more urgently need to "put on the whole armor of God"-to see to it, not only that they "be armed in panoply complete," but also cially, that this panoply be "of heavenly temper" -that their feelings as well as their opinions correspond with the gospel which they are endeavoring to defend. It is not enough to "speak the truth" -we must "speak the truth in love." To enforce this important idea, is the main object of the discourse now before us; and we think the object very happily accomplished. The text is 2 Cor. x. 1 .- "For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal;" and the author, in his explanation of it, remarks " on the nature and circumstances of the warfare, in which the ministers of Christ are called to engage; on the instruments they are to employ; and on the manner in which they are to employ them." Under the first head he summarily ob-

"The interests of the universe depend on the resistance which is made against the cause of sin. This is the grand point of our warfare. We are to strive unceasingly against sin, whether in ourselves, or in the world around us. God forbids us to spare it in any of its forms. Whether we find it lifting its proud front among the rich, the learned, and the powerful, or creeping among the ignorant and the base, we must give it no countenance. We must pursue the same object with the Captain of our salvation, who came to destroy the empire of sin.

"Such, brethren, is our warfare. It is opposition against the errors and vices of men. It is a high and constant effort to convince them of their mistakes, and to persuade them to forsake their ains."

The weapons to be employed in this warfare are very properly determined from the nature and object of the warfare itself.

"Were we engaged in a warfare against a hostile nation, for the purpose of breaking down their military power, and bringing them into subjection; we should employ weapons suited to such a purpose. To wound and destroy would constitute our success, and lay the foundation for our triumph. The instruments we should use, would, of course, be instruments of death. But our warfare is directed against sin; and we must use instruments suited to convince men of the evil of sin, and to persuade them to forsake it. Sin consists in the wrong dispositions and actions of rational, moral agents. The influence, exerted upon such agents, must be the influence of rational and moral considerations. And all rational and moral considerations are comprised in the system of divine truth. Divine truth, then, exhibited in all its extent, and with all its power, is the instrument, and the only instrument, to be employed in our warfare.

our warfare.

"In our war against sin, or, in plain terms, in our attempts to bring men to repentance, we are to do as Jesus did,—bear witness to the truth; or as Paul did,—declare all the counsel of God. Whatever we would accomplish for the good of rational beings, we must accomplish by the influence of truth. It is just as absurd to think of exerting a salutary influence over the minds and hearts of men in any other way than by means of the truth, as to think of moving a machine, in any other way than by means of mechanical force."

This statement is followed by some just remarks on the consistency of the importance assembed to divine truth, as an instrument in the conversion

exerted opon the human mind whether by a di vine or human agent, must be exerted through the instrumentality of means adapted to the nature and constitution of the mind. Nor do we in the least degree derogate from divine sovereignty or omnipotence by such a statement. When we speak of the laws of nature, with reference either to the physical or moral system, we mean no more than that method of operation which the God of nature has adopted, and which we learn by contineed observation of the changes which take place within and around us. To say, that the Holy Spirit cannot convert and sanctify the souls of men, without the instrumentality of his own trule, has no more of impiety in it, than to say that He "cannot lie" or that he "cannot deny himself The innocence of error has now but few advocates among those who are capable of philosophical reasoning. The most liberal, (in the fashionable sense of the word) are constrained to acknow. ledge, that the feelings and conduct of mankind must be influenced by their opinions. What is right in point of duty, must be determined from what is true in point of fact. Real charity, therefore, instead of disposing us to countenance of overlook the religious errors of our fellow men, will prompt and impel us to the use of all conir tent means for their correction ; -- since the understanding is the grand avenue to the heart-and since right motives and intentions are indispensible to good actions. Hence the necessity and importance of religious controversy; which, so far from being incompatible with the precepts or the spirit of Christianity, is to be numbered among the most interesting services, in which the disciples of Jesus are called to engage. True, it often prores injurious to the cause of truth and righteeusness; but this must be ascribed not to the nature of the contest, but to the spirit and manner in which it is carried on. There is no need that these who " contend for the faith" should quarrel with their opponents. If the avowed object of religious controversy were steadily kept in view, and our feelings and language regulated accordingly, it might be made not only profitable in its results, but even pleasant and advantageous in its progress. The only weapons to be used in this moral warfare, are " rational and scriptural arguments." Let these alone be employed, and in a manner consistent with their nature and design, and the best effects may be expected to follow. The observations of Dr. W. on this part of his subject are peculiarly impressive.

" A little sober reflection must make us sensible, that, in the defence of divine truth, we ought to lay aside all malice, and guile, and emulation, and strife, and evil speaking, and bitterness, and to govern ourselves by the spirit of love. But when engaged in our warfare, we are all in danger of suffering unhallowed passions to agitate our breasts, and of seizing carnal weapons to subdue car opposers; or, at least, of using spiritual, how weapons in a carnal manner. It becomes necessary, therefore that we should consider this part of the subject with special care; not so much for the purpose of convincing our reason and judgment, as of producing a proper effect on our moral feelings, on our habits, on the permanent state of our hearts; so that, whatever may be our templations, we may be sure, in every part of our warfare, to employ holy weapons in a holy manner.
"Here, brethren, Christ is to be our pattern.

He made war against the kingdom of error and sin; and he pursued his warfare incessantly. We are to engage in the same war with the Captain of our salvation; and we can best learn from him in what manner we are to use the weapons he has put into our hands .- But we cannot, for a blessed Jesus, without admiration of his meekness and love, and without shame and grief at our unlikeness to him. All that Jesus did in opposing error, in establishing the truth, and in urging men to forsake their sins, he did from love. He had a sincere and constant affection for sinners. His compassion was moved by their wretched state; and he sought the salvation of their souls. His love had no interruption. It was not extinguished by the most malignant opposition. That un-reasonableness, pride, and obstinacy of wicked men, which is so apt to wear away the strength of our patience, and to kindle the fire of resentment, left the mind of Jesus perfectly tranquil, and kind, and gentle. The violent prejudices of the Jews. their enmity and insults, never produced the least irritation in his feelings, -never diverted him one moment from seeking their good. When they at-tempted to ensuare him by subtle questions, and urged him with objections which only betrayed their hostility against the truth; he still made use of nothing but argument and persuasion. Follow the blessed Jesus from the commencement of his ministry to his death on the cross, and see in what manner he opposed error and sin, and labored for victory over his enemies. Now can it be, brethren, that the Author of our religion intended. that his ministers should exhibit a temper of mind opposite to his own?—and that he would have that work, which he undertook from love, procuted by them from other and opposite molives? Can any one think of advancing the cause of such Master, by railing at his opposers, or by enlisting his pride or resentment in his eva defeace? ing his pride or resentment in his ewn defence? We well know that Jesus was a friend to the truth; and that he would have us present the truth without abatement, and without fear. But he would have us preach it as he did, -afection. ately. We know too that Jesus would have so oppose error and sin. But he would have us do it as he did,—with benerolence to the souls of men. There are ministers of the gospel, - I trest the number is inconsidered. number is inconsiderable, yet there are ministers, and those too who aim to be faithful to their Lord, who yet preach the truth, and oppose error and ful and repulsive, that we might even doubt, whether they had ever heard the name of Jenu. sin, with looks and voice and manner od for us, brethren, to be familiarly con is good for us, brethren, to be familiarly with the life of our divine Leader; to have in our with the life of our divine Leader; minds the living image of the manner is which he spake and acted; and frequently, especially when our patience and forbestance are ready to be expanded, and bausted, and we are exposed to some improper excitement of feeling, to place him, as it were, visibly before our eyes, and then to ask ourselves, how would the blessed Jesus speak and act, were him would the blessed Jesus speak and act, were him our stead? If we would subdue every degree of unkindness and irritation in our minds, and form ourselves to gentleness and love, especially in the manner of conducting our warfare; let us think more of Christ, and be more imbued with the spirit he exhibited in all he spake and all he did. In this connexion the author animadverts, with

In this connexion the author animadreton much justice and candor, on the conduct and apparent temper of the early Reformers; and defired from their defects, a very important lesson for those who are called forth in opposition to error, and in defence of truth, at the present day.

to the Reformers, is, not that they had too much to the Reformers, is, not that they had too much zeal, but too little love;—not that they showed to strong an attachment to those who aided the Reformation, but too little concern for the salvation.

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of those who opposed it !-- not that they had too much decision of character, but too little gentleness; -not that they declared the truth with too great boldness or fidelity, but with too little wisdom; and finally, not that they manifested too determined an abhorrence of the malignant spirit of persecuting pontiffs and inquisitors, but that they offered their abhorrence at length to contract a degree of likeness to that very malignity, against which it was directed. These obvious imperfections of the Reformers, though more than overbaanced by their various excellences, were sufficient to sully their characters, and to become mighty obstacles to the success of their cause. Who can tell what happy consequences would have followed, had those excellent men, who labored to rid the church of the corruptions of popery, uniformly cherished and exhibited pure love to the souls of men, specially to the souls of their opposers and enemies, and used, without weariness, all the attractive methods, suggested by love, to win them to the truth? Who can tell how happy would have been the consequence, had they hown a disposition to avoid, as far as possible every thing wounding to the feelings or the reputation of those, whose errors they refuted; to do full justice to all their good qualities, and, as far a might be consistent with fidelity, to draw a veil over their faults? Had this spirit of meekness, and forbearance, and candor pervaded all their writings, and labors, and sufferings; who can tell with what higher power the weapons of their war-fare would have been invested, and what higher tictories they would have gained? Alas! that any causes, especially on their part, should have helped to put a stop to the progress of the Reformation, and to continue, even to the present time, that state of Christendom, over which we have so offen uttered our deepest lamentations."

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In that part of the discourse from which the above paragraph is taken we have both precept and example, on the subject under consideration. No service is done to the cause of truth, by denying, or attempting to justify, the errors of those great and good men, who have been conspicuous in its desence. Let us ever manifest a willingness to see & to acknowledge the faults of those on our own side, and the virtues of those whom, in some points, we are necessitated to oppose. If truth, and not victory, be our object-if we are laboring to promote the spiritual and eternal welfare of mankind, and not the interest of a party-we shall welcome light, from whatever quarter it may proceed, or whatever traits of character it may ex-

Having fairly represented, as above, the conduct of the early Reformers, our author, in the same spirit of candor and fidelity, proceeds to bring the subject nearer home.

"Brethren, we have turned our eyes upon : contest which took place long ago, and in which we can feel no direct, personal concern; and respecting which we are, therefore, under peculiar dvantages to form an impartial judgment. May now be permitted to speak with freedom respecting the manner, in which ministers of the Gospel have, in some instances, carried on their warfare at the present day, and in our own conntry.

"Those who have preached divine truth in the United States, takon collectively, have not been inferior, in weight of character, or in faithful, efficient labors, to any equal number of ministers inChristendom. They have fought a good fight; have succesfully wielded the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God; & precious will be their names to distant posterity. We ought to remember them with unceasing gratitude to God; and happy should we be, if we might copy their example. On the imperfections found, in any instances, among mi nisters so pious and faithful, and so deserving of our veneration and love, I would make no remarks, were it not that our own improvement, as well as the honor of our Lord, seems to require it.

"Permit me, then, to say, that, although the times are different, and the mode of warfare in some respects is greatly changed for the better ince the period of the Reformation; yet there are not wanting instances, in which the same general fault has shown itself among the ministers of our own country. Here let me state a case, like what has sometimes occurred; and, to make the fault I would describe perfectly visible, let me te the case strongly .ler of the Gas pelenters on the duties of his office, with a resoluon to serve Christ faithfully, and to promote, in the highest degree possible, the welfare of the thurch. But being wanting in sauvity of temper or being irritated perhaps by ill treatment or soured by the ignorance and stupidity of his people, contracts a habit of preaching and conversing without the appearance or the emotions of love. He may still declare truths calculated to be useful; but he is wanting in tender, paternal feeling. He is not gentle among bis people. He does not weep over them. He does not pant for their conversion; does not travel in birth that Christ may be formed in them; and is not willing to suffer for their salvation. And he may at length ecome so alienated from them, that he can take e peasure in any exertions for their welfare. the acrimony of his temper with his convicfiens of duty and his zeal to do good, he preaches livine truth with harshness, and really seems to hink he does God service by reproaching and vexin his hearers, and letting them see that they are eds of his contempt. Sometimes he storms and casts his thunderbolts at them, as though he tere commissioned, not to invite them to heaven, but to drive them to perdition. Or if he falls short of this excessive degree of ill temper and violence he still has so much of it as to give an unlovely and repulsive aspect both to his character and his linistry. The natural consequence is, that his Boole have less love and esteem both for him and tension which he preaches. They are less disposed to listen to his instructions and spirit of God may indeed give efficacy to the froth, even when preached in such a faulty manser; and many sinners may be converted. religious character will in all probability, attake of the faults of their spiritual father. is uncandid, censorious, bitter, violent ; they all be so too. Divine truth itself, the means of their ctification, when it comes to their minds from a minister, is associated with acrimony and

nees. The truth makes its own impression; ad so does the acrimony.

The mistake in the mode of warfare, now unan in religious controversy. A minister of the spel loves the doctrines of God's word. They his life. But he hears them denied and op-He remembers that he is set for the de of the gospel, and must contend earnestly he faith once delivered to the saints. Thus all is right. But by and by he meets with hing which gives disturbance to his feelings. ning of his opponents, though specious, ical. They misrepresent his views, and listical. wastrue his language. And he perceives in a strength of prejudice, which no evidence ercome. They undervalue his talents, and to raise the shout of victory. As for him, weary of useing argument; his strength is sted; and his good temper is exhausted too. the influence of these and other like circumhe persues the controversy. And now a war indeed; and you must not think it if it becomes a sanguinary war. As to s, forbearance, candor,—he gives them so The means he now uses are, to make an opresentation of the sentiments of his opto blacken their names with reproachful th; to give them no credit either for talents acter; to deny their arguments to be de-of the least consideration; in a word to

smite them as often as he can, and make his blows as heavy as he can. Such is the fire of zeal and controversy, which possesses his breast. And it will be a great wonder, if the heat and bitterness of his feelings towards his antagonists do not occasionally boil over, to the annoyance of his own congregation, and his own family.

These cases are indeed "atrongly stated," but not too much so for the author's purpose. He "holds the mirror up to nature." His pictures are characterized by distinct outline, and vivid coloring, but alas! they are no caricatures. The effects which these humiliating exhibitions are intended to produce, is stated in the following extract, with which our limits oblige us to conclude; earnestly wishing that such effects may be very extensively visible.

"The great and effectual remedy for the evils which I have described, is, the constant & lively exercise of love ;-not that love which resembles the weakness of a fond parent, who, to prevent a little present suffering, in a sick or wounded child, will expose him to the loss of his life; but that love which aims at the highest good of its objects, and extends its kind purposes and salutary exertions to all human beings within its reach. We must love those, whose errors we labor to confute, and those whose sins we would show to be inexcusable. We must love them, because they are creatures of God; because they are immortal; because they are our fellow-creatures, and must shortly appear with us before a righteous tribunal. We must love them because Christ, who died for us, died for them also, and the same sovereign grace, which, we hope, has visited us, may also visit them. Christian love, raised to a proper degree, and kept in constant exercise, will gu us against all the evils which have been pointed out, and lead us to use, in the very best manner, the weapons of our warfare.

It is utterly in vain to pretend, that a minister, thus influenced by the spirit of love & tenderness, will be inclined to withhold those truths which are alarming and painful to the wicked. It will be as far from this as possible. Was not Jesus all gentleness and love? And did not HE declare alarming and painful truths?-Yes, brethren, real benevolence to sinners, existing in a suitable degree, will excite us to declare all the counsel of God, as the only means of promoting their highest good. Love is no timid or sluggish principle. Nothing on earth is so active and bold. It seeks its object with invincible resolution. In its means of persuasion it is inexhaustible. It takes no denial. It never yields to discouragement, and never fails. Behold a pious father on the bed of death. He lifts up his eyes upon dear children, under the dominion of sin, and exposed to endless ruin. His heart swells with love to their souls, and it is his last opportunity to do any thing for their eternal happiness. Now who will declare the truth to them so clearly & so fully, as this affectionate father? who will give them warning so solemnly? Who will tell them their sins and their dangers so faithfully?-Only let a minister's heart be thus filled with tenderness; let him love his congregation, as this affectionate dying father lo ves his children; and he will preach the truths of religion without reserve, & without fear. He will have a boldness, compared with which, all the blustering of passion is cowardice. At the same time, his love will flow out in such visible forms, that all will be convinced of its sincerity. Under the influence of such affection, he will freely and fearlessly utter all his heart,-will proclaim the most tremendous truths, the most dreadful threats, the most alarming consequences of sin; and yet nothing, except pride and perverseness itself, can take offence. Did ever a child take offence while a kind, weeping father was teach ing and warning him from a dying bed? Nothing can affect the feelings of a congregation so deeply or gain for divine truth so favorable a hearing, as the overflowing affection of a minister's heart .-No eloquence so convincing or persuasive, as the eloquence of love. I say then, and I say it without the least disparagement to genius or taste, that the grand secret of faithful and persuasive preaching, lies in the exercise of enlightened, pure, ardent love.

This same affection, reigning in the breast of a minister, will render him zealous for the defence of the truth, whenever he is called to it in the way of religious controversy. It is indeed true, that the purity and dignity of his ruling passion will never suffer him to resort to the violence of the artifices, sometimes employed in controversy.-But no man can take so deep an interest in divine truth; no man can exercise so unconquerable a patience and perseverance in his labors to vindicate and promote the truth and put a stop to error, as he who loves God with all his heart, and his neighbour as himself.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

The Pastoral Letter to the Clergy and Laity of the Episcopal Church in the United States from the House of Bishops assembled in Convention at Philadelphia, May, 1823, appears in the Gospel Advocate for the present month. It breathes an apostolic spirit-congratulates the christian community to whom it is addressed on the increase of their numbers-on the growing prevalence of charity among themselves-and on the terms of good neighborhood and christian sympathy which they are enabled to maintain with their fellow-christians of other denominations. It eloquently recommends, as objects of united effort and liberal patronage, the Theological Seminary, which is located in the city of New-York, and the Society for Domestic and Foreign Missions, the seat of which is the city of Philadelphia-also Sunday Schools, and Bible, Prayer-book, and Tract Societies.

The Journals of the Episcopal Convention of Deaware represent that there are in that State 12 churches and but 3 clergymen. The Rev. Robert Clay has charge of two-Rev. Daniel Higbee of six-Rev. Ralph Williston of one, (Trinity Church; Wilmington.) The remaining three ere vacant.

A Bethel Flag was sent by the friends of seamen to Quebec, early in the season, and Rev. Mr. Williams the Wesleyan minister has preached frequently to large and attentive assemblies.

Revivals .- The Springfield Baptist Church, N. C. has been favored for more than two years with an almost continual revival. A spirit of active benevolence is reviving in that region .- The whole number added to the church during this period is 132.—The Amercan Baptist Magazine, states that there is now a time of refreshing in Barnstable, Ms.

Charity.-The contributions in England for the relief of the Moravian Missionary stations in Africa, suffering from the effects of an inundation, have been liberal. The committee for collecting have advertised the public, that a sufficient sum is probably obtained to repair the damages .- Rev. Mr. Kipling of Plumstead, Eng. who died in 1321, bequeathed £1000 towards the support of Sabbath schools. 'In England, considerable expense is necessary for these schools, because multitudes of the children of the poor are taught to read, which is not generally needful in this country. [Chr. Mir.

The Baptist Education Society of the state of New-York had 32 young men under their patronage during the last year.

field on the 6th inst. The object, as stated in the Constitution is, "to assist the destitute Baptist Churches in that State and vicinity, in supporting the regular ministry of the Gospel, and whatever else may tend to promote the edification of the Churches in holiness; and to spread the influence of evangelical religion."

Methodist Missions .- The Treasurer of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church acknowledges the receipt of \$998, 93 during the month of August.

The Baptist Church in Liberty, Wake County, N. C. has received forty members, the fruit of a revival during the last year. Seventy have been added to the Church at Cross-roads.

The Presbylerian Church at Perth Amboy, N. J. has experienced of late a refreshing from the presence of the Lord. Thirteen were added at the last communion, nine of whom are the fruit of this

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, assembled at the new Court House in this city, on Wednesday last, to transact the usual annual business-and in the evening, the annual Sermon was delivered in Park-St. Church, by Rev. Dr. DAY, President of Vale College, from Neh. vi, 3. We forbear offering any opinion of the discourse, as it will undoubtedly be presented to the public from the press; but we cannot but express our regret that the weather, and the alteration of the hour of service from that which had been publicly notified, probably prevented many from sharing the impression, which was made as we trust on the mindsof all present, that the Missionary work is great, with respect to its object, the numbers for whose spiritual and eternal benefit it is pursued, the difficulties attending it, the divine influence which may be expected to aid and to succeed it, the system of means to be employed in it, and the present and future rewards of those who are sincerely and faithfully devoted to it. We doubt not that all who attended to the solemn and animating considerations suggested by the preaches under these several divisions of his subject, were constrained to adopt the conclusion to which his argument led them that "this great work must not be suspended."-May their prayers, and alms, and efforts unitedly testify that their conviction of this was deep & permanent. Contribution \$118,55.

We understand, that Professor STUART of Andover, has declined accepting the degree of D. D. conferred on him at Harvard University.

We understand, that Mr. Armstrong of this city has undertaken a Stereotype Edition of Scott's Family Bible, with all the Marginal References, from the last London edition.

The Annual Meeting of the Executive Commit-tee of the American Tract Society will be holden at the General Depository, on Tuesday, the 23d inst, at 2 o'cl. P. M. J. EDWARDS, Clerk. LIBERAL DONATIONS.

Salem, Sept. 13, 1923.
Mr. Willis, Sir-Inclosed is Forty-Five Dollars. 30 of which you are desired to pay to the Treasurer of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and 15 to the Treasurer of the American Education Society, for the benefit of the respective Societies; and in so doing you will much oblige A FRIEND.

Boston, Sept. 15-Received \$30, as mentioned HENRY HILL, Treasurer A.B.C.F.M. Received \$15, as mentioned above. A. P. CLEVELAND, Treasurer A. E. S.

#### POLITICAL SUMMARY. FOR SIGN.

France .- A letter from Bordeaux, published at Havre, states, that the 29th regiment of light infantry had lately manifested some symptoms of insubordination, insemuch that it had been decided not to let them go forward from Bayonne; but Marshall Lauriston, in an address to the soldiers, told them that by special favour, the measure of severity would not be persisted in, but it was expected that the regiment would entertain a proper sense of the indulgence. Soon after, 56 of them deserted, declaring that they would raher be shot than make a campaig

Spanish Cortes .- It is reported that the French had sent a flag of truce into Cadiz, requiring the Cortes to surrender, and that the latter made the " The Cortes will listen to no following answer. terms, and will in future receive no flags of truce. They will all perish rather than sacrifice one atom of their dignity-and if they cannot maintain themselves in Cadiz, they are resolved to embark for America, carrying the king, the royal family, and all the regalia with them. If, when they have done this, they cannot escape the French fleet, they are resolved to sink the vessels which bear them, and thus to place beyond the power of French tyranny, the king, the government, and the representatives of the Spanish nation."

French withdrawn from Corunna .- A late London paper announces the arrival off Falmouth, of cutter, which left Corunna on the 22d of July, bringing the agreeable and important intelli gence, that the French had retreated from their enterprise, and withdrawn from the heights round the town; although the direction they had taken was not ascertained. Since the 19th the firing had totally ceased, and when the cutter came away, a disposable force of 1200 men, was preparing to follow the rear of the French, under an pectation that a plan of operations would be formed with the 6000 regulars, concentrating on the side of Vigo and Orense, with a view to harass the enemy in a long and difficult retreat, which, after the Corunna affair, it was supposed the invaders would be compelled to undertake. Sir Robert Wilson had sailed for Vigo, for the purpose of preparing and mastening the movement, but owing to adverse winds, it was apprehended he would have a very long passage. The brave defenders of Corunna, were however, so much elated at their success, and so confident of the favorable impression it would make on the whole province, that they had determined to follow up their victory by the most active measures, and in their turn became the assailants, by hanging on the rear of the enemy, till the main army came up to act in concert."

The Spanish Cortes have passed a decree, conferring the rank of Major General on Sir Robert Wilson, with full powers to raise 10,000 men and appoint the whole of his officers.

A London article of August 2, asserts that the forces of Ballasteros and Zayas, are understood to have formed a junction, in the neighbourhood of Grenada. They were rapidly approaching An-dalusia, and on their arrival in that province, it thought, that unless they received reinforcements, the French would be obliged to withdraw from before the isle of Leon.

A London ministerial paper having excited much attention, by the statement that the French were about to retire behind the Ebro, has repeatwere about to retire behind the Ebro, has repeated the assertion, with the added qualification contained in the following passage:—"We repeat; that the chief, we might perhaps say, the only reason for adopting this step, will be the difficulties that have arisen, not of a military, but of a political kind. Those difficulties my be overcome. It is possible indeed, that the threat of retiring behind the Ebro, may supercede the necessity of doing so."

Portugal.—The king of Portugal has anuounced to the Duke d'Angouleme, that he will preserve etrict neutrality towards France and Spain, and give his people a constitution to their wishes. Blockaded Ports .- Circulars have been addres-

A "General Convention of the Baptist Churches in the state of Connecticut" was formed at Suffield on the 6th inst. The object, as stated in the Constitution is, "to assist the destitute Baptist Churches and Ferrol, as well as of the ports of Cadiz, Barcelona, Santona and St. Sebastian—and that conforming to the principles of maratime and that, conforming to the principles of maratim war, the vessels of any nation whatsoever, that attempt to enter the ports above mentioned, will be siezed and confiscated.

Still later from Europe .- The packet ship Topaz, Capt. Callender, arrived at this port on the 15th inst. in 32 days from Liverpool, and brought London papers to the 11th, and Liverpool papers to the 13th of August. By this arrival we learn that a division of Ballasteros has been defeated by General Molitor, and not the whole army, as had been reported. The Constitutionalists are said to be in force near Madrid, and on the evening of the 30th of July a body of Constitutional troops alarmed the French garrison at Madrid .-Patrols of cavalry traversed the streets during the whole of the following day. A French paper states that the French had been defeated in a rencontre at Perpignan, on the 25th of July, in which they lost many officers and men. They likewise state, that the garrison of Barcelona is making continual sorties, which annoy their troops, and keep them always on the alert. Marshal Moncey is said to be disheartened, and to have written home, expressing his anxiety to retire from the contest. The ministry, it is stated, refused to grant his request. It was reported in Paris, the 9th of August, that Quiroga had arrived at Plymouth, and Ballasteros had tendered his submission to the Regency .- These reports however, want confirmation.

Further accounts from Spain .- Papers which have come to hand since the above was extracted and condensed, inform that a bloody battle was fought on the 28th of July, near Jaen, between Ballasteros and Molitor, in which the former, after twice demanding to capitulate in vain, was completely overthrown. The seige and defence of Cadiz was urged with much activity, and the prospect was unfavourable to the French army were proceeding from Madrid to Cadiz. That General Quiroga had arrived in London from Vigo, accompanied by nearly 50 offi-cers from Corrunna. "It is understood," says the Times, "that Corunna cannot hold out long and these officers are to attempt to organize volunteer corps in England, for the purpose of acting on some other point." Gallicia was nearly overrun, and it is said that on the 1st of Aug. Morillo's head quarters were but a few miles from Vigo, which it is thought would be abandoned as defenceless. The French Government appeared to be determined to prosecute the war with much vigour, and a new corps d'armee under Gen. Lauriston had entered Spain, with a large train of battering artilery, and had commenced the siege of St. Sebastian. A letter from an officer of the Congress frigate, dated Gibralter July 27th says, "The Spanish King is closely pentup in Cadiz, by sea and land. The French are overrunning all'Spain, and meet with no manly resistance. Indeed the Spaniards seem rather inclined to sell their country for gold, than to defend it with arms."

Greeks and Turks .- "The struggle of the Greeks," says a London paper, "is at present most momentous, as the Turks after great preparations of six or eight months, have sent out a very numerous fleet, with troops to fall on Candia, or some other island, there to repeat the scene of destruction of Scio; and although the bravery and enterprise of the Greek fleet for the two past years, give just grounds to believe they will do all that men can do, yet the struggle with such unequal forces, cannot be contemplated by the friends of Greece without serious alarm. If success should on this occasion crown the efforts of the Greek fleet, the friends of Greece may then anticipate with confidence the independence of the Greeks."

More News from Greece .- An article, dated Corfu, July 9, declares in substance, that Mehme t Pacha had attacked, and Odysseus defended the pass of Thermopylæ. That the latter had only 2000 men at the commencement of the conflict, while the former assailed him with 3000 Europeans, and 7,000 Asiatic infantry, besides 3000 cavalry. The Greeks lost upwards of 700 men; but after four hours constant fighting, numerous reinforcements arrived, and the Turks experienced a total defeat. Part of them threw themselves storm; and another part capitulated in the town of Demago. A corps which had advanced from Carystos, was also repulsed. There remains, therefore, only the corps of the Pacha of Scutari to combat, and it is highly probable that this campaign will terminate as ignominiously for the Turks as those by which it has been preceded. The Turkish fleet which had arrived at Patras, remained there still on the 2d of July. It had confined its operations to capturing and plupdering twelve merchant men of disferent nations, in the waters of Missolonghi. The Turks even hanged an Italian captain.

St. Pant's Church Burnt .- A letter from Rome of the 16th of July, states that St. Paul's Church, one of the largest, richest, and most ancient in the capital of the Catholic world, has been consumed by fire.

North West Passage .- It was currently report ed in London, that Capt. Parry, having succeed ed in penetrating the Polar sea, has arrived in safety at Valparaiso.

## DOMESTIC.

Lightning .- On the 21st ult. the barn and out buildings of Mr. Joseph Decker, of Providence, was struck with lightning and consumed. The barn was well stored with grain and hay, but had no conductor.

Public Service .- A New York paper of the 5th inst. states that a vessel sailed the morning before, having on board Mr. E. Blunt, who has gone for the purpose of making a faithful survey of the coast from Fire Island, L. I. to Sandy Hook, and thence to Barnegat, N. J. The same gentlems has just completed the land survey of Long Island and New Jersey to those points, and his labours will be embodied in a Chart, which it is hoped will prove highly useful to the navigation into the port of New York .

Sickness in Maryland .- The National Intelli-Sickness in Maryland.—The National Intelli-gencer of the 4th inst. says, "We are sorry to hear from the upper country that a great deal of sickness exists among the people. No house is free from it, and all along the roads persons are seen lying sick. Our lot is comparatively fortunate. There are, in this city some cases of inter-mittent fever. They are not, however, numerous, and very few of them have terminated fatally."

Fever at Philadelphia .- A writer in the National Guzette relates the following distressing cases; "In one house in the neighborhood of the city, a respectable Physician found the father lying dead above stairs, the mother and four children below so reduced by disease that neither had strength to hand a cup of water to the other, and no living being in the house to lend them assistance. In that part of Penn township which borders immediately on the city, scenes of the most unparalelled suffering now exist. Within a short distance are three families in the lowest stages of disease and want, destitute of food to support the misera-ble remnant of their days, of clothes to cover them, or beds to lie on."

Yellow Fever.—A case of Yellow Fever was re-ported to the Board of Health, New York on the 12th inst. It was that of a woman, who for some time previous had resided on board of a vessel of which her husband was master, and which was recently from Havana.

Dreadful Siekness at Natches .- A letter receiv-

ed at New York, dated Natches, Acg. 21, saysted
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are in their coffins before 0 o'clock at night. There
were about seventy-five cases reported yesterday.
The inhabitants are removing, and are expected
to go out an masse to-day."

Indian War.—A western paper under date of Baton Rouge, Aug. 9. says, "We understand that the Steam Boat Magnet, brought down orders to Col. Chambers, the commanding officer at this post, to be in readiness with six companies—in post, to be in readiness with six companies—in consequence of this, the troops which were encamped at the springs, where they were to remain during the sickly season, returned, jesterday to the garrison, and are now waiting for the two steam boats, on board which they are to embark for the Council Bluffs. A part of the troops is at Pensscola. They are to lain the forces against Pensacola. They are to join the forces against the Aurickaree Indians.

Trial for Piracy .- A Spaniard whose name is Joseph Perez, has been tried in New York for piracy, August 22d, near Cuba, on board the Schr. Bec, Capt. Johnson. The trial was before the Circuit Court of the United States, Judge Thompson presiding, and lasted eight hours, when the Jury, after twice going out, reported that they could not agree, being equally divided. The jury was then discharged, and the prisoner will have another trial.

Daring Outrage .- The house of Mr. Jacob Miller, near Doyelstown, Penn. was lately entered by three robbers, who soized his wife, choaked her violently, dragged her to the floor, and made an attempt to cut her throat, but she seized the knife hands of the ruffian, which was wrested from her, cutting her hand severely. After a severe contest with Mr. Miller, the assailants fied, on the approach of one of the neighbors, who had been alarmed by Mr. Miller's grand daughter at the commencement of the attack, and came to the assistance of the family. In the contest with Mr. Miller, a pistol was dropped in the bed room, with a screw-barrel loaded with a ball; and a pair of new tow trowsers were left, each leg knotted at the bottom, as if prepared for the reception of specie. The Editor of the Doylestown paper suggests the propriety of every head of a family aftaching himself to some one of the Companies for the detection of horses, thieves and other marau-

Curious Invention .- Mr. T. George, a clockmaker, of St. George's in the East, London, has lately invented an apparatus, which by the sole agency of a clock wakes the workmen and lights candle, at any desired time of night or morning.

The Rev. Mr. Wheaton, of Hartford, Conn. has sailed for England, to obtain a library for Washington College, recently incorporated by the Legislature of that state, and to regain his health.

#### MARRIAGES.

In Boston, Mr Thomas Daniels, jun. to Miss Mercy Roberts; Mr Richard Norton to Mis Charlotte Dolliver; Mr Charles Lewis to Miss Anna Hinckley, of Barnstable.

In Salem, Mr Ezekiel Goodale to Miss Sally Symonds; Mr Gorham P. Newhall to Miss Rebecca Horton.—In Beverly, Mr Levi T. Prescott, of Chelmsford, to Miss Sophia Tuttle.—In Ips-Dummer Academy, at Byesield, to Miss Abby P. Manning.—In New-Bedford, Capt. Jonathan Howland, jr. to Miss Eliza Cross.—In Roxbury, Mr Benjamin Bingham to Miss Mary Shepard.— In Dorchester, Mr Leanuel Sumner to Miss Sally Walker; Col. Nathaniel Ford to Miss Ann Kendall.—In Attlehorough, Mr Ebenezer Vose, of Bos-ton, to Miss Nancy W. Draper, of A.—In Worces-ter, Col. Moses N. Child to Miss Ann Dyer.—In Stockbridge, Mr Norman Humphrey, of Burlington, Con. to Miss Sarah Curtis.

### DEATHS.

In Boston, Moses Kemp, of Welfleet, aged a-bout 40, found drowned; Mr Eleazer Fuller, 82, formerly of Kingston; Thomas W. Baker, 13; Betsey Hooper; Elizabeth, daughter of Jonas Merriam, 2 y. and 9 mo.; Mrs Elizabeth Barnes, formerly of Plymouth, LXXX; Mrs Mary Badger, 81; Mr Soloman Hyde, 42; Mrs Margaret Mur-phy, wife of Mr Patrick M. 32; Mr Stephen Wales 69.—Capt. Thomas Clement, 88; Mr Peter Gayetty, 59; Mrs Mary Pierce, 67; Charlotte Louisa, youngest daughter of Mr William Barn-icoat, 17 mo.; Master Simeon Cummings, of ugh, 14.

In Charlestown, Mrs Hannah G. Philbrick, wife of Mr John P. 23; Mr Jacob Shaw.—In Brookline, Joanna Hyslop, 10; Miss Lucretia Davis New-Joanna Hysiop, 10; Miss Lucretia Davis New-comb, 11, youngest daughter of the late Judge N. of Keene, N. H.—In Medford, Mrs Mehitable, wife of Mr Watts Turner, jun. 33.—In Newton, Mehitable, wife of Mr Eliphalet Pearson, 51.— In Bedford, Mrs Lydia, relict of the late Mr Jere-miah Fitch, 79; Capt. Wm. M. Little, jun. formerly of the U. S. Army .- In Salem, Mrs Mary Prescott, widow of the late George W. P. Esq. of Portsmouth, N. H. 40; Mr Tamar Hartshorne, 39.—In Walpole, Mr John Edmund Fuller, 20.-In Roxbury, Mary Ann, daughter of Mr Wm. Dove, 8; Miss Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr Ebenezer Crafts 15.—In Malden, Mrs Nancy wife of Mr David Faulkner, 48 .- la Scituate, Eliza, wife of Charles Tolman, 36 .- At Reading, May 19th 1823, Mrs Bethiah Nichols, widow of the late John Nichols, 84; September 14th 1823, Mr John Nichols, 62.—In Quincy, Miss Elizabeth Gay, daughter of Mr. Henry T. Gay, 32 .- In Sudbury, Dr. Ashbel Kidder, 53.—Mrs Ann Knight, relict of the late Capt. Samuel K. 92.—In Springfield, Mrs Mercy Colton, 96.—In Lunenburg, Mr-Jacob Caldwell, 75.—In Leominster, Mrs Abigal wife of Mr Sewall Richardson.—In Middleborough Mr Samuel Staples, 69, and in Rochester, M Daniel Cook, 67, both revolutionary soldiers.—In Barrington, Daniel How, Esq. 86—In Salisbury, Mrs Abigal Sawyer, 81.—In Norton, Capt. David Clap, 79.—In Westhampton, Mr Nathaniel Bridg-es, 54. At Framingham, Sept. 7, deeply lamented, Miss

Mary Bent, 23. In Swanzey, Mr. Benajah Mason, 72.—In Not-tingham-West, N. H. Friend Moody, 87.—In Stray ford, N. H. Mr. Perry Hixon 99.—In Newport, R-I. Gen. Daniel Sheldon, 71.—In New-York city. Rev. Gerret Conrey, 33.—In Culpeper Court, house, Va. Rev. Peyton Anderson, of the Metho-dia Existence of Church. dist Episcopal Church.

## NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the American Educa-tion Society will be holden at the Hall of the Massachusetts Bank, on Wednesday, the 1st day of October next, at 11 o'cl'k, A. M. for the choice of October next, at 11 o'cl'k, A. N. for the choice of Officers. At 7 o'clock, r. n. the Society will meet in the Old South, to hear the Report of the Directors, and to attend to such other Communications as may come before them. It is expected that several Resolutions, accompanied with Addresses adapted to the occasion, will be offered by Gentlemen from different parts of the country, who are interested in the prosperity of the institution, At the close of the exercises, a Collection will be taken in aid of the funds of the Society.

An adjourned meeting of the Directors, will be holden at the Hall, on the same day at 2 o'cl. a.m. Sept. 20.

A. EATON, Clerk.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his HOUSE FARM, situated about half a mile from debury College.—No description is need for those acquainted with the premises can examine for thomselves. The terms are known by making application to Geo. Ching Eeq., P. M., Middlebury, Vt. or the substat Whitwell, N. T. War. G. House September 20.

Answer my heart-it answers no. What have I done lost souls to save? Ah mem'ry! little-can I trace; Where is my zeal those toils to brave, Though all is claim'd by Sov'reign grace ? What can I do? my busy mind Awake, nor longer lingering lie;

Whilst thou art still, in ease reclin'd,

What laurels for their Master won,

Thousands of sinners hopeless die What am I bound to do? Ah, what, For HIM who sav'd me from despair? Shall Calv'ry's scene be e'er forgot By one whose soul was ransom'd there? What has the zeal of others done, Nor check'd by toils, nor climes, nor seas?

While I enjoy inglorious case? What do the world around expect From one who boasts of sins forgiv'n? Shall I a neighbour's soul neglect, When taught myself the way to heaven? What, when I tread the verge of death, Will be my last, my anxious cry?

Would I had spent life's fleeting breath Jesus my Lord to glorify. Tis not too late ;-my soul arise, The pleasing work of love pursue ;-My soul on aid divine relies,
For HIM I YET may something do.

#### MISCELLANY.

IRISH COTTAGES.

From the Edinburgh Review. Mr. Curwen has the following description of

These mansions of miserable existence, for so they may truly be described, conformably to our general estimation of those indispensable comforts requisite to constitute the happiness of rational beings, are most commonly composed of two rooms on the ground floor, a most appropriate term for they are literally on the earth; the surface of which is not unfrequently reduced a foot or more, to save the expense of so much outward walling. The one is a refectory, the other a dormitory. Th furniture of the former, if the owner ranks in the upper part of the scale of scantiness, will consist kitchen dresser, well provided & highly decorated with crockery-not less apparently the pride of the husband, than the result of female vanity in the wife; which, with a table-a chest-a few stools and an iron pot, complete the catalogue of conveniences generally found, as belonging to the cabin; while a spinning-wheel, furnished by the Linen Board, and a loom, ornament vacant spaces, that otherwise would remain unfurnished. In fitting up the latter, which cannot, on any occasion, or by any display, add a feather to the weight or importance expected to be excited by the appearance of the former, the inventory is limited to one, and sometimes two beds, serving for the repose of the whole family! However downy these may be to limbs impatient for rest, their coveril appeared to be very slight; and the whole apartment created reflections of a very painful nature.

Under such privations, with a wet mud floor, and a roof in tatters, how idle the search for comforts Curwen, I. 112, 113. To this extract we shall add one more on the same subject.

"The gigantic figure, bare-headed before me, had a beard that would not have disgraced an ancient Israelite, he was without shoes or stockings, and almost a sans-culotte-with a coat, or rather a jacket, that appeared as if the first blast of wind would tear it to tatters. Though his garb was thus tattered, he had a manly commanding countenance. I asked permission to see the in-side of his cabin, to which I received his most courteous assent. On stooping to enter the door I was stopped, and found permission from another was necessary before I could be admitted. A pig, which was fastened to a stake driven into the floor, with length of rope sufficient to permit him the enjoyment of sun and air, demanded some to enter. The wife was engaged in boiling thread, and by her side, near the fire, a lovely infant was sleeping, without any covering, on a bare board. Whether the fire gave additional glow to the countenance of the babe, or that nature impressed on its unconscious cheek a blush, that the lot of man should be exposed to such privations, I will not decide; but if the cause be referable to the latter, it was in perfect unison with my own feelings .-Two or three other children crowded around the mother; on their rosy countenances health seemed established, in spite of filth and ragged garments. The dress of the poor woman was barely sufficient to satisfy decency. Her countenance bore the impression of a set melancholy, tinctured with an appearance of ill health. The hovel, which did not exceed twelve or fifteen feet in length, and ten in breadth, was half obscured by smoke ;chimney or window I saw none: the door served the various purposes of an inlet to light, and the outlet to smoke. The furniture consisted of two stools, an iron pot, and a spinning wheel-while a sack stuffed with straw, and a single blanket laid on planks, served as a bed for the repose of the whole family. Need I attempt to describe my sensations? The statement alone cannot fail of conveying, to a mind like yours, an adequate idea -l could not long remain a witness to this acme of human misery. As I left the deplorable habitation, the mistress followed me to repeat her thanks for the trifle I had bestowed : This gave me an opportunity of observing her person more particularly. She was a tall figure, her countenance composed of interesting features, and with every appearance of having once been handsome.

"Unwilling to quit the village without first satisfying myself whether what I had seen was a solitary instance, or a sample of its general state; or whether the extremity of poverty I had just beheld had arisen from peculiar improvidence and want of management in one wretched family; went into an adjoining habitation, where I found a poor old woman of eighty, whose miserable ex-istence was painfully continued by the mainte-nence of her grand-daughter. Their condition, if possible was more deplorable."-Curwen, I. 181,

## NORTHERN DISCOVERIES.

The following description of a winter habitation, built by an Esquimaux in their company, is from "Franklin's Journey to the Polar Sea, in the years 1819, 20, 21, and 22," and is as interesting for the beauty of the fabric as for its novelty. is not without reason the reviewers enquire astonishment, "where did these poor people, the outcasts of society, separated from the civilized world, and confined to regions of eternal ice and snow; where did these miserable beings learn the principles and construction, not simply of the arch, but of the period dome, the most difficult of scheet?"

"The winter habitations of the Esquimaux who with a winter habitations of the Esquimaux who visit Churchill are built of snow, and judging from one constructed by Augustus [in his native language called Tattaneonck] to-day, they are very comfortable dwellings. Having selected a spot on the river, where the snow was about two feet deep, and sufficiently compact, he commenced by tracing out a circle 12 feet in diameter; the snow in the interior of the circle was next divided with ntie interior of the circle was next divided with bread huife, having a long handle, into slabs, 3 set long, 6 inches thick, and two feet deep, being the thickness of the layer of mow. These labs were tenacious enough to admit of being noved about without breaking or even losing the

harpness of their angles, and they had a slight degree of curvature, corresponding with that of the circle from which they were cut.

"They were piled upon each other like cour-ses of hewn stone, around the circle which was traced out, and care was taken to smooth the beds of the different courses with the knife, and to cut them so as to give the wall a slight inclination inwards, by which contrivance the building acquired the properties of a dome. The dome was closed somewhat suddenly and flatly, by cutting the upper slabs in a wedge form, instead of the more rectangular shape of those below. The roof was about eight feet high, and the last aper-ture was shut up by a small conical piece. The whole was built from within, and each slab was cut so that it retained its position without requiring support until another was placed beside it, the lightness of the slabs greatly facilitating the operation.

When the building was covered in, a little loo snow was thrown over it, to close up every chink, and a low door was cut through the wall with a knife. A bed place was next formed, and neatly faced up with slabs of snow, which was then cov-ered by a thin layer of pine branches, to prevent them from melting by the heat of the body. At each end of the bed a pillar of snow was erected to place a lamp upon; and, lastly, a porch was built before the door, and a piece of clear ice was placed in an aperture cut in the wall for a win-

The purity of the material of which the bouse was framed, the elegance of its construction, and the translucency of its walls, which transmitted a very pleasant light, gave it an appearance far su-perior to a marble building; and one might survey it with feelings somewhat akin to those produced by the contemplation of a Grecian temple reared by Phidias : both are temples of art, inimitable in their kinds."

> For the Boston Recorder. MAINE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The undersigned solicits the attention of the benevolent and charitable to the pressing pecuniary wants of the Theological Seminary at Bangor, in the state of Maine.

This Institution was incorporated by the Legislature of Massachusetts, in 1814. In 1819, it was permanently located at Bangor. Its design is to give pious and promising young men a competent education for the ministry, in a shorter time, and at less expense than is usual at other Institutions in our country. The number of Trustees is fifteen. There are at present two Instructors; viz. a Professor of Theology, and a Professor of Classical Literature. The qualifications for entrance, and the course of literary studies pursued in the Institution, are nearly the same, as they were twenty years ago, at most of the colleges in this country. The term of study is four years. Eighteen young men have completed this term. Some of them are ordained; others are preaching the gospel to the destitute. It is expected, that the number of students next term will be about thirty. The most of them will be dependent on charity for their support.

It is probable, that not less than 200,000 souls in the state of Maine, are destitute of suitable religious instruction. In the county of Penobscot, where the Institution is located, there are but two settled ministers of the congregational order. For more than a hundred miles East of the Seminary, sixty or seventy West, and as far North as the settlements extend, the inhabitants, though considerably numerous, are, in general, destitute of the regular preaching of the gospel, and the stated administration of its ordinances. For two or three months in the winter, nearly twenty districts, in that destitute section of our country, are furnished with pious schoolmasters from the Seminary. Where it is necessary and practicable, these young men conduct meetings on the Sab-Six or eight destitute societies in the vicinity are supplied with preaching, a considerable part of the time, by the Professors and Senior class These probably, perform as much service in the course of the year, as could be performed by three or four missionaries. A number of well qualified preachers leave the Institution annually, and are employed in dispensing the word of life.

Much good has already been done; and the prospects of future usefulness are encouraging, if the operations of the Institution can be continued. But unless immediate pecuniary aid can be ob tained, those operations must be suspended, a number of pious and promising young men, who have in part acquired an education, must be dismissed, and the application of others for admission must be refused; the hopes and expectations of the friends of Zion in the immediate vicinity, and in other parts of the country, must be disap-pointed; the infant settlements and recently organized churches, which have been anticipating the time, when they should be furnished with pastors and teachers from the Seminary, must be told that their prospects are at an end; the missionary services, performed by the instructors and student of the Seminary, must cease; and many thousands of souls in that flourishing section of our country must be left to perish in ignorance and sin, without even the probability of ever enjoying the stated ministration of the gospel and its ordinances. Will the benevolent and charitable withhold efficient aid? It is confidently believed they will not. In reliance on the gracious providence of Almighty God, who gives a disposition to devise liberal things, an appeal is made to the Churches of Christ, to wealthy and benevolent individuals, to charitable female associations, and to all who have ability to do good, for immediate help, in any way, most convenient for those, whose hearts the Lord may open to favour this important object of Christian charity. John Smith, Professor of Theology in the Seminary, and Agent for the Board of Trustees.

P. S. Remittances may be made to Dr. Abner Phelps, Boston; Rev. Joshua Dodge, Haverhill; or Capt. John Pearson, Newburyport. Boston, September 11, 1823.

## DEAF AND DUMB.

Specimens of Composition from Pupils in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Hartford. - From the 7th

Annual Report. By a Lad 15 years of age.

ON THE QUALIFICATIONS OF A JUDGE. A judge should be decent and respectable is his appearance, when he is in court. It behoves him to put on a grave countenance when he ap-pears in court. His mind should be clear, and it requires him that he should be free from prepossessions about the persons who are brought before him. Explicit justice and impartiality are neceseary for the character of a judge. He must avoid unjust compassion towards those prisoners who are very dear to him or are of high rank, nor must he

prosecute others with prejudice or cruelty. It is forbidden that he should be unjust and malicious towards those who are his enemies. He must despise to avail the opportunity of the ignorance of those who stand before him. He must not despise persons on account of their poverty and their low station, nor must be prosecute them with unjust severity. It is forbidden that a judge should receive any bribe from those who wish him to release them. He is bound to reject any bribe, however large may the offer be. It is not permitted that a judge should treat the females who are brought before him, with gallantry, for it is incon-sistent with justice, yet he should be just and not abuse them. It is important for a judge to have sufficient knowledge of the rights of man and of the laws of nature. To be the man of the world, is one of the most important qualifications of a judge, which enables him to judge well. That judge who is very just and impartial, is a great benefit to men, and will gain much reputation among them. But that judge who is very unjust

and base in his proceedings, will be despised and disregarded.

A DESCRIPTION OF AN EGG. An egg is a small body of an oval form, co ing of the egg shell, some white fluid called the white, and something resembling a small round piece of gold, called the yelk. The egg shell is to enclose the white and yolk in itself. It is smooth, thin, and apt to break, and of any colors. Little feathered animals enter into the world, from the Eggs are eatable, and very much used as food. Females use them to make pudding and other dainties. There are however, certain kinds of eggs which are unfit for eating. The eggs of little birds are very small and generally pretty. embellished with pleasing hues. As they are of a very diminutive size, they are unfit to be used as food. Feathered mothers take great care of their eggs, and stretch themselves over them, expecting their young. It is very wrong for perrequires birds to take great care of their eggs, or else they will not find new birds; so it is impor-tant for mothers to pay great attention to the budding minds of their little children so that they will grow in knowledge and become the joy of their mothers.

CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE.

The following paragraph from the New-York Spectator, expresses a sentiment which we most cordially approve, and which we wish may influence our fellow citizens of this commonwealth, as well as of our sister states, in the exercise of their political rights. We would not advocate the election of incompetent men to office, but we do not hesitate to say, that so long as candidates can be found, in whom real piety and other requisite qualifications are united, such men should secure the suffrages of all the friends of law and liberty .-Indeed we see not how any enlightened Christan patriot can vote otherwise, since reason, scripture and experience, unitedly declare, that never does righteousness so much " exalt a nation," or sin become so loud "a reproach to any people," as when it forms the distinguishing characteristic of their rulers.

'It is an inquiry well worthy of our attention what ought to be the character of the man whom we elect to fill any of our offices of state? In answer to this question I would say, in the general, he ought to be a man possessed of the information requisite for properly discharging the duties of his office: A man possessing good sense united with cultivation: A man of prudence and disinterestedness: A man of the strictest honesty in all his dealings with his fellow men: A man that acts conscientiously in all that he does: Who wisher to do that which is right, not what his own interest, or that of his friends may dictate: A man of the strictest morality-who feels that it is his duty to set a good example before all who are around him: Who feels his accountability to his God for all his actions: Above all, I would wish him to be a truly pieus man. I care not to what denomination of Christians he may belong: whether he be a Presbyterian, an Episcopalian, a Bap-tist, a Roman Catholic, a Methodist, or a Qua ker. Let him be a good man; one that acts constantly under the influence of the principles of religion. Not one who is only a professor of religion; but one who maketh it evident to all around him that he is a good man. Such a man as Wilberforce, wholholds a very distinguished place in the British House of Parliament. Such a man was our own Witherspoon, whose influence and usefulness, in the first councils of our nation, are known to all. The example of such men has a powerful influence in restraining vice, and promoting virtue. The prayers, too, of such men will call down the blesing of Almighty God. Let our Legislators be men of this stamp, and we shall have reason to expect that the smiles of Heaven will rest upon our land.

## RELIGIOUS PUBLICATIONS.

We have just been reading an account of the effects produced, by reading the New York Christian Herald on the mind of a young man, who has since gone through the regular course of studies, preparatory to entering on the duties of a christian ninister. It was no less than that of directing him to the Bible. We shall give it in his own words. Being asked by a friend what gave rise to his first impressions, he answered, "I was once very wild, but particularly ambitious. It happened (what a providential circumstance,) that I came in the way of the " Christian Herald" which I read. But at the time it was more to please my friends than for my own gratification. At length became interested in the Herald, and my mind was awakened to a sense of my situation as a sinner. Soon I was led to the Bible and betook myself to prayer." We need scarcely add, that God heard his supplications—he is the prayer hearing God. And is it so, that through the instrumentality of one of our religious periodical publications. many of which begin to create so much interest i the community, has been the means of saving one soul? The patronage extended to all such now in existence is not lost. For the expense of supporting them, the community has been doubly re-One soul saved! One soul is worth world !- Rel. Miscellany.

HON. JOHN TREADWELL.

The following remarks respecting the life and character of the venerable John Treadwell, who died lately at Farmington, are taken from the Connecticut Courant:

" His remains were committed to the grave on Wednesday, attended by a great concourse of people who convened to pay their last respect to the memory of one of our most valued fellow-citizens. A sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Porter, of Farmington, from Numbers xiv. 24.— but my servant Caleb, because he had another spirit with him, and hath followed me fully, him will I bring into the land wherein he went; and his seed shall possess it. We shall not at this time attempt to portray the character of Governor TREADWELL -it will appear better from the pen of Mr. Porter, whose sermon on the occasion will, we un derstand, soon be put to press. Governor Treadwell for many years was held in great estimation by the people of this state—he has filled the most portant stations under our state government. He discharged the duties of judge of the county court for Hartford county, with great satisfaction to suitors & to the bar. He was a member of the council for many years in succession; and probably no member of the board was more serviceable in the drafting of public laws, or more judicious in originating and directing legislative proceedings. He was Lieut, Governor of the state much of the time when Gov. Trumbull filled the office of Chief Magistrate, which will for a long period be conpidered as an important era in the history of our State-Governor Treadwell had no small influence n giving character to the measures of that period. On the death of Governor Trumbull the legislature appointed Governor Treadwell to fill his place for he remainder of the year. His usefulness in the Church of Christ was extensive in this and the neighbouring States. We believe 'tis no disparagement to others to say that no man's opinion vas as often consulted or equally influential with nis, on the great and important subject of Christianity. He will be long remembered for his eminent piety. Strict in the discharge of moral and religious duties, yet free from bigotry, though he was always tenacious of principle, he has descended to the tomb, lamented by the intelligent and virtuous. He died as he lived full of confidence rtuous. He died as he lived, full of confidence and consolation in the merits of a Saviour.

We regard the death of others as an evil which has fallen upon them; instead of considering it as an intimation of one which threatens ourselves.

There always has been a remarkable connexion between the religious and political state of a na-tion. So universally has this been the case, that in proportion to the prevalence of religious prin-ciples have nations flourished; and where principles of this nature became extinct, they fell. "Tis true, nations may have flourished with undiminished splendour, whilst regardless of God's law and forgetful of his commands; but their pros-perity has always been short-lived and injurious. It may have pleased Jehovah for a time, to have borne with all the national insults, which were offered to his majesty—he may have closed his ears to the loud and importunate cries of the transgressions of a nation; he may have directed the course of human events in such a way, as to redound to the temporary honor and prosperity of a sinful people;—but never in one solitary in-stance did he forbear to be revenged of his adversaries; either by sending immediate and sudden destruction or by gradual and protracted decay-We may still observe this same jealousy existing on the part of the Great Governor of the Universe and we may not only infer from experience, but also be assured from holy writ, that such will for-Rel. Miscellany. ever be the case.

Instruction to West India Negroes .- The utility of communicating Christian knowledge to the slaves in the West-India Islands, was mentioned by Sir G. H. Rose, at the late anniversary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society. There were, he said, two considerable plantations known to him, which exhibited a striking contrast. The moral state of one, where a Missionary had been employed, was greatly improved, so that the infliction punishments was gradually diminishing. Of 250 persons, 120 men and 130 women, only ten men and one woman had been punished the preceding year. But on the plantation in which no Christian instruction had been given, ignorance, dishonesty, and deceit prevailed to an alarming extent. Th inferior, but now Christian estate, had becom more productive than the other, which still remained in a situation deserving no better name than pagan. This circumstance was mentioned not only to show the salutary moral influence of Christianity, but also the propriety and policy of every owner of a plantation immediately laying open his estate to the labors of judicious missionaries, and the justice of his assisting in their sup-port. [Ch. Watchman.

> For the Boston Recorder. AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

Donations for August, 1823. Auxiliary Tract Society, Bridgewater, N. H. Amos Boardman, Agent, Aux. Tract Society, Campton, N. H. Moses Cook, Agent, Auxiliary Tract Society, Campton, N. H. Edmund Cook, Agent,

Auxiliary Tract Society, Alexandria, N.H. John Gutterson, Agent, Fem. Aux. Society, North Woodstock, Con. Auxiliary Tract Society, Portland, Me.

Charles Blanchard, Agent, Aux. Tract Society, Conway, Mass. Christopher Arms, Agent, Auxiliary Tract Society, Worcester, Mass.

Westford, Mass. do. Canterbury,\* do. Grafton. Medford, Mass. do. Weston, Mass. do. Dedham, S. P. Ms. Fitzwilliam, N. H. Rev. J. Sabin, Agent,

Auxiliary Tract Society, East Bridgewater, Mass. Alfred Whitman, Agent, Rev. Conrad Speece, D. D. Staunton, Va. by Mr. J. Cowan, Samuel Bell, Esq. do. by do Miss Farrar, Boston, Mass.

Life Members. Rev. James D. Farnsworth, by Ladies in Orford, N. H. Rev. Joseph Lyman, D. D. by Ladies in Hatfield, Ms. thro' Hamp. Ch. Depos. 20 12 Rev. Chester Chapin, by his Society, Gran-by, East Parish, Mass.

Rev. Thomas M. Smith, a token of affection from a member of his Church, land, Me. 20 00 Rev. Loammi J. Hoadley, by Ladies, Calvinistic Church in Worcester, Mass. Mr. John Peabody, Danvers, Mass. 20 00

Rev. Elijah Dexter, Plympton, Mass. Rev. Timothy Davis, Wellfleet, by Ladies 20 00 of his Society,
Amos Blanchard, Treasurer. 20 00 Andover, Sept. 1, 1823.

\* These towns are supposed to be in New-Hampshire.-Auxiliary Societies confer a favour by specifying the name of the State, and also of the Agent of each Society.

MASSACHUSETTS MISSIONARY SOCIETY. For the Boston Recorder.

The Treasurer of the Massachusetts Missionary Society, acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, since their last Report was published, viz.: A donation from Rev. Leonard Woods, D.D.\$30 00 From Rev. Jona. Burr, to constitute him a

Life member, From Rev. Elijah Parish, D. D. to coastitute him a Life member, 30 00 JOHN PUNCHARD, Treasurer.

> CARDS. Byfield, May, 1823.

To Mrs. Abigail Cleveland. I acknowledge the receipt of \$30, from you as Treasurer of the Female Beneficiary Society, to constitute me a Life Member of the Massachusetts Missionary Society. Having been associated with its founders, and for a long period had an agency in the direction of its affairs, I feel a peculiar interest in its prosperity, and can testify to the fidelity and success of its various benevolent efforts. You will have the goodness to assure the Beneficiary Society, that the continued proofs of their respect and the kindness of my people, with their manifest regard for the Redeemer's kingdom, which afford evidence that, I have not labored in vain, are the richest consolations of their devoted

ELIJAH PARISH. We are gratified to find that among the numerous charitable institutions of the present day, the Massachusetts Missionary Society, one of the oldest and most useful in our country, is not forgotten. Its funds we believe have been judiciously and usefully applied, and that the blessing of many in our new settlements, who were ready to perish, will come upon their benefactors. We should rejoice to see its sphere of usefulness enlarged by a more general patronage and liberal increase of its

The subscriber acknowledges the receipt of \$15 from the Monthly Concert, to constitute him Life Member of the "Religious Charitable Society in the County of Worcester."

JOHN BOARDMAN. Mrs. Boardman gratefully mentions the receipt of \$10 from several Ladies to constitute her a Life Member of the Boston Female Jews Society.

These with many other expressions of the attachment of their people compose a strong claim to the fidelity and affection of their Minister.

West Boylston, Sept. 1823. John Boardman.

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the receipt of \$20 to constitute him a Life Member of the American Tract Society from Ladies of his pa-L. BAILEY.

RELIGIOUS CIRCULATING LIBRARIES. A writer in the London Christian Guardian re-commends the establishment of a Religious Circu-lating Library in that metropolis. It is a most singular circumstance, that while almost every town is furnished with circulating libraries for novels and romances, at a cheap rate, the Chrisnovels and romances, at a cneap rate, the Christian if not wealthy, is obliged to be content with the few religious works he can purchase or borrow from his friends. This writer states, "that the numerous biographical works, voyages and tnumerous biographical works, voyages and tnumerous, especially to the East and Holy Land, which throw light on the Scriptures together with the theological publications of the day and standard works of former days," would form a respectable

library—be of great use to the clergy and laity; and might be the means of diffusing proper ideas of Christianity. Williams College. - Annual Commencer Sept. 3.—Seven young gentlemen were admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts; 10 alumni to that of A. M. The degree of D. D. was conferred on Rev. John H. Church, of Pelham, N. H., and Rev. Giles H. Cowles, of Austinburg. Ohi. Rev. Giles H. Cowles, of Austinburg, Ohio. Rev. Ezra Fisk, of Goshen, N. Y. was elected a Trustee of the College, and Jonathan E. Woodbridge a Tutor. "The number of admissions to the College was greater than at any previous Commence-ment, in many years—and the whole number of

students is greater than it has been before in 10 or 12 years. Brown University .- Commencement, third inst. wenty seven were admitted to the degree of A.

That of D. D. was conferred on Rev. Nathaniel Hendrick, of Hampton, N. Y. and Rev. Adorniram Judson, of Burmah. That of L. L.D. at Hon. Tristram Burgess, Professor of Oratory, and Hon. Nathaniel Searle, one of the Fellows of the

Thirty two received the degree of A. B. at the late Commencement in Transylvania University. Washington College, Md.—Commencement the 7th ult. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on four young gentlemen, and the degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. John Emory of Maryland.

Ordinations.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 31, in Christ Church, Philadelphia, Mr. Bowman of Wilksbarre, Pa. was admitted to the hely order of Deacons by the Rt. Rev. Bishop White.

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On Tuesday, Aug. 12, at Bloomfield, N. J. by the Presbytery of Jersey, Mr. Daniel W. Lathrop was solemnly set apart to the work of the gospel ministry, with a view to his laboring as an Evangelist in the new settlements west of the Alleghany Mountains. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Fisher.

On the 21st inst. the Rev. Saml. Nott, jun, late missionary at Bombay, East Indies, was installed by the Presbytery of Albany as Pastor of the E. Presbyterian Church in Galaway, New-York.

DEFERRED SUMMARY.

Alleged fact in Ornithology.-A young man from the Eastern Branch says, that "the Oriolan, which disappears at the first frost, descends into the mud, and comes out in the ensuing Spring, with the loss of its feathers-a little am thing, not to be distinguished from a frog, and with its young ones again become feathered, and appear for a short time, when the wild oats are ripe. I have heard a variety of opinions on this subject, and note this extraordinary one. It is certain that they do not migrate, for they have never been seen to fly, at any time, more than one hundred yards." This opinion is corroborated by an old man, named Scott, of Bladensburg, who said he was digging on the margin of the river and marsh, when he saw a great number of little animals running about, which he took to be small mice or frogs, but on catching 2 or 3, he found them to be young Ortolans, without feathers.

Preservation of Timber.—By charring or burning the surface of timber, it may be preserved for a great length of time, though exposed to mois-ture, or buried under ground. The beams of the Theatre of Herculaneum were converted into charcoal by the burning lara, which overflowed that city; and during the lapse of 1900 years, they have remained as entire as if they had been very recently formed.

Longevily.—The newspapers assert that there are now living in the vicinity of Matanzas, Cuba, a couple of natives of that place, who have lived in wedlock more than 100 years. The husband is 128, and the wife 126 years old. They both enjoy good bodily health, but their mental faculties are impaired.

A Cure for the Dysentery .- Take one pound of mutton suet, chop it fine, one pint of new milk, half pint of best brandy, two ounces of cinnamon, one fourth of a pound of loaf sugar, simmer them together and strain it off, and take one glass at a time, two or three times a day. [Commun

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY. Quarterly Meeting of the DIRECTORS of the A American Education Society, will be holden at the Hall of the Massachusetts Bank, on Wed-

nesday, Oct. 8, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
On the day previous, at 3 o'clock, P. M. a Committee appointed by the Board, will attend at the same place to examine the claims of such as may apply for the assistance of the Society. ASA EATON, Clerk.

Sept. 6, 1823. Notice to new Beneficiaries. At a meeting of the Directors of the American

Education Society, January 10, 1821.

Voted, That the Beneficiaries who apply for grants from our funds be required to forward with every such application their note of hand for the amount of half the preceding grant made them,

of the following purport, viz.:

Value received I promise to pay to the Present
of the AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY, the use of Dollars, Cents, without interest y paid in one year after entering on my profession. I not then paid, with interest after the close of the war. year;

Provided that half the grant customarily roted, may be made to Beneficiaries who decline giving notes of the above purport.

A true copy from the Records Attest, A. Earos, Clerk.

PEW FOR SALE. Pews in Park Street Church, ready furnished Apply at the Counting Room of the Boston Daily Advertiger.

Also-One Share in the Boston Atheneus September 13.

JOHN GULLIVER, No. 6, Marlboro Street, has for sale, Flannels of all the various width, colours and qualities; prices from 1s6 to 650 Blankets. Blankets—worsted and cotton Hosiety—plain, he gur'd and twill'd Bombazetts—Russia and American Diaper—Damask Table Cloths—green wood en do—raw silk, Valencia, and Cassimere long square Shawls—Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Sali-netts—Domestic Sheeting & Shirting—a good assortment of Bedticking, some EXTRA quality.
Wanted, an active, capable LAD, about years of age.

TYNGSBORO ACADEMY. MR. J. COPPIN, Preceptor. THE Fall Term commenced on Monday.

Tember 1.—Instruction given in the variety of the party of t branches usually attended to in similar Institutions.—Tuition \$3 per quarter. Board from \$1,50 to 1,75, per week.

4w. Sept. 6.

TO LET. - A Tenement in Mason-st : 8 Pounts and other conveniences; Rent \$200. Poster sion given on the 20th inst. - Knypite of Ab. Baker, 82, State-street.